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## To Bypass U.S. Policy Europeans, Arabs In Oil Dialogue

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Aug. 1 (IHT) — Western European governments, apprehensive about the Carter administration's performance on energy and the Middle East, are pushing top-level negotiations with Gulf states to bypass U.S. policy on oil supplies and to seek a more direct dialogue for increased economic cooperation with Arab oil producers.

Although the Euro-Arab dialogue has not assumed tangible form yet, French officials say that Arab oil producers want to know Europe's projected oil needs, country by country, in order to guarantee deliveries without sudden price hikes. In return, the Arab governments want access to European industrial and military goods with some form of price-indexing as protection against inflation and dollar fluctuations, the French side said.

Political Factor

Politically, moderate Arab governments (and also Iraq, which is seeking to lessen its dependence on the Soviet Union) are looking for military and diplomatic support independent of the United States, which has become too closely identified with the Egyptian-Israeli deal for these regimes' political comfort. In particular, Gulf states want European diplomatic backing that goes beyond the current U.S. initiative in the Middle East.

European governments appear increasingly ready to offer this diplomatic support in an effort to help the Gulf governments placate Palestinians and other potentially radical forces in their own countries.

A West German diplomat said: "A combination of new factors in the last six months is causing us to look again at the Middle East: the oil crisis, the overthrow of the regime in Iran, signs of Israeli intransigence on many issues, the apparent lack of momentum since Camp David."

A Dutch diplomat added, "The three main European governments — France, West Germany and Britain — all are thinking along similar lines for the first time in a long while."

Attempts by France and other European countries to make separate, usually government-to-government oil deals and even arms-for-oil swaps with Arab oil producers in 1974 eventually collapsed, but officials here believe that Europe's industry and political and economic leadership is stronger now, particularly when compared to the recent U.S. performance.

Even a united European policy, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived at the Commonwealth conference hall in Lusaka before workmen finished laying the red carpet. She oversees the job while she waits with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, in light suit, and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington.

## Outlines Domestic, Foreign Policies Carter Aims to Fight Inflation

By Leonard Silk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT) — President Carter expects unemployment to rise during the rest of the year and into next year, when he is determined to make a fight to hold on to the presidency, he has told a visitor to the White House.

He accepts the diagnosis of his economists — and of the great majority of private economists with whom he has met — that the economy is in a recession. But he intends to keep his administration's policies focused on arresting the rate of inflation, which he regards as the most serious problem facing the nation economically — and himself politically.

In Monday night's discussion, the president raged from the economy and energy to "Middle East peacekeeping and presidential politics. At one point he likened the Palestinian cause to the civil rights movement in the United States. He predicted that few Palestinians would choose to return to the West Bank if given the chance, and doubted that other Arab states genuinely wanted a new Palestinian state.

Concerning the presidential campaign, the president said that he did not expect Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to run and was optimistic about his own prospects. He said that he expected the Republicans to nominate Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, although he referred to Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., as a more worthy opponent.

The president did not rule out the possibility of a tax cut next year if the economy should slide downward too fast. But he insisted that he was not committed to a counter-cyclical tax cut. He said that he would not make his decision whether to ask Congress for such a cut, which some of his chief advisers think should range from \$20 billion to \$30 billion, until fresh readings on the course of business, jobs, inflation and the international monetary situation could be taken in the fall.

Mr. Carter recognizes that, even if he decided to ask for a tax cut, it could take months before Congress legislated one. But he said that he (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## At Lusaka Summit Thatcher Denounces Nigerian Oil Seizure

By Jack Foisie

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 1 — The summit conference of the British Commonwealth got off to a bustling start here today when Zimbabwe Rhodesia came up immediately, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher criticized the 24-hour-old decision by Nigeria to nationalize assets of the British Petroleum Co.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Henry Adedope, who leads his country's delegation, insisted that the action against BP, which is 51-percent owned by the British government, was not intended to affect deliberations here. But Mrs. Thatcher, who is under pressure from African leaders to withhold recognition of the new government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, told reporters that the Nigerian action was "not helpful."

Lagos will regret the timing," she said. And in her speech at the opening session, she departed from a prepared text to observe that the "sudden arbitrary action" would affect the oil market and prices.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that the seizure had badly strained relations. He told reporters: "There is nothing more counterproductive, and less likely to succeed, than an attempt of this kind to move the [British] government policy on southern Africa. It will have a very serious effect on Anglo-Nigerian relations."

Not 'Socialist'

Gen. Adedope told reporters that the action against BP resulted from its announced intent to supply South Africa with oil from its North Sea fields, and also from the arrival in Lagos of a BP tanker which Nigeria says was to load Nigerian oil for South Africa.

Asked if Nigeria intended to nationalize other foreign holdings, Gen. Adedope replied: "We're not a Socialist country. We don't do things like that. There are plenty of British and American interests which are not being touched."

At the opening session of the 39-country conference, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda got through his welcoming remarks quickly and plunged into a denunciation of the government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa in particular. He asserted that while the black leader succeeded in white Prime Minister Ian Smith in office, "he did not succeed him in power."

Mr. Kaunda, who shelters black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo and his anti-Muzorewa guerrillas in Zambia, depicted the Salisbury regime as "white power clad in black habiliments." Summing up his position on Rhodesia, the Zambian leader said: "It is a British colony and nothing has changed. Its leaders are rebels against the crown. The elections held in April were illegal. Those elections produced an illegal and puppet government."

As one of three leaders chosen to reply to Mr. Kaunda's address on this mainly ceremonial opening day, Mrs. Thatcher pledged that the British government was "committed to genuine black majority rule in Rhodesia." She did not use the country's new name, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and did not go further into the controversy.

"The United Kingdom has pledged herself to exercise its constitutional responsibility for Rhodesia," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The aim is to bring Rhodesia to legal independence on a basis which the Commonwealth and the international community as a whole will find acceptable, and which offers the prospect of peace for people of Rhodesia and her neighbors."

There was a moment of suspense when guerrilla leader Nkomo entered the hall and took a seat only three rows behind Mrs. Thatcher. But he made no effort to approach her, and she did not turn around to acknowledge his presence.

Mr. Nkomo said that he had decided to accept a Zambian invitation to attend the public opening ceremony. He said he would take no part in deliberations, which, for the next seven days, will be mainly in closed sessions, or at informal talks when the heads of governments travel to Mr. Kaunda's country estate for the weekend.

Another speaker was Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. He is regarded as a key mediator in efforts by the Commonwealth governments, with their divergent views on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, to reach a common position on how to bring peace to the country. Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman spoke on behalf of the Asian members of the Commonwealth.

Los Angeles Times

## Powerful Iranian Moslem Group Cites Lack of Freedom, to Boycott Elections

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Iran's largest Moslem group urged boycott of Friday's constitutional assembly election because it feels the preconditions do not exist for a free vote.

The boycott was announced by Moslem Peoples Republican Party, representing followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, a letter to Interior Minister Mehdi Sabbaghian.

It came after a powerful government figure and frequent critic of Islamic rule urged postponement of the election and threatened to other candidates to boycott the voting.

Iranian Nazih, chairman of the outlawed National Islamic Front and the most outspoken government critic of religious domination, warned he and three other candidates would boycott the election if they found democratic preconditions were not allowed in the polls.

Period Too Short

Mr. Nazih, said to command vast support among Iran's oil workers, candidate on Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Party slate.

He party letter announcing the vote was sent to the interior minister yesterday and the text was faxed today to the press. The party objected to the six-day election period, calling it too short, and charged the government had made no effort to create "an atmosphere of freedom and security for the election."

"This casts in doubt the possibility of a free election," the party said.

It said revolutionaries were interfering in the campaign and "distributing propaganda for the benefit of a certain party" — an apparent reference to the Islamic Republican Party — "and that candidates had been threatened by known elements."

Religious Candidates

The Islamic Republican Party has nominated close aides of Ayatollah Khomeini and scores of provincial religious leaders as candidates.

Pandolfi Fails  
In Bid to Form  
Italian Cabinet

ROME, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Filippo Maria Pandolfi, a Christian Democrat, announced tonight that he has failed in his effort to form a new Italian government. President Sandro Pertini will have to name another premier-designate.

Mr. Pandolfi's failure, which came as a surprise, was caused by a last-minute veto by the Socialists, the country's third-largest party.

The Socialists' decision was a reversal of an earlier stand, and increased the bitterness between them and the ruling Christian Democrats. As a result, the government crisis that developed in January is expected to drag on.

Mr. Pandolfi, an expert in economic and financial affairs, had intended to put together a coalition government consisting of ministers from his own Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Republicans.

He was treasury minister in Premier Giulio Andreotti's caretaker government and is the fourth politician to be asked to try to form a Cabinet to replace the one that fell in January — Italy's 41st since World War II.



With an automatic rifle handy on his attache case on the floor beside him, a Sandinista Front leader, Bayardo Arce, keeps his eye on the photographer. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, left, a member of Nicaragua's ruling junta, speaks on the national radio.

## Jailed Nicaraguan Troops Call Sandinistas Friendly

By Warren Hoge

TIPITAPA, Nicaragua, Aug. 1 (NYT) — "We had been told that if we were captured, we would be taken into a dungeon, have our fingers pulled out and be tortured to death," said Juan Jose Bodan Espinoza, 28, a former National Guard private standing in the crowded corridor of Nicaragua's largest prison here yesterday.

As he spoke with a visitor, he clasped a scrawled note he had just received from his wife saying that she trusted in God to free him and a wrinkled brown paper bag filled with bananas, cigarettes and changes of underwear.

"We never expected they would treat us so well," the young man said. "We never thought the Sandinistas would be so friendly and would protect our lives."

Other inmates pressing around him nodded and murmured their agreement. The one Sandinista rebel officer on the floor, Commander Marcos, stood off to the side in a separate huddle, permitting the prisoners to talk freely to a visitor. From time to time, a shouted name would echo down the concrete pas-

sageway signaling the arrival of another package from a family member.

Calling the revolution the "most generous in history," Sandinista National Liberation Front leaders have repeatedly pledged that prisoners in their custody will not be mistreated and will not be executed. A four-hour visit yesterday to the penitentiary housing most of them — about 3,000 men whom the Sandinistas call "detainees" rather than prisoners — turned up no evidence that that promise is not being kept.

Conditions are strained; the prison, called the "Model Jail" was built to accommodate only 800, and food and medicine are scarce. Many of the men sleep on pieces of cardboard stretched out on the black-and-white linoleum floors and spend their days sitting immobile, staring straight ahead, wall-eyed while others play cards and read comic books. Rice and beans are served twice a day.

Some of the men hover by the barred windows, exchanging cries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## As White Discontent Grows Pretoria Replaces Namibia Chief

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Apparently moving to quell a rising revolt among right-wing whites against South African policy in Namibia (South-West Africa), Prime Minister Pieter Botha announced today the appointment of Gerrit Viljoen, a powerful political figure here, as administrator of the Pretoria-ruled territory.

Mr. Viljoen, now rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University, will take over from Marthinus Steyn, who will return to his former job as judge in the Orange Free State province.

Mr. Steyn's replacement is not expected to affect renewed Western initiatives to break the impasse in negotiations with South Africa over a United Nations plan to bring Namibia peacefully to independence.

The plan calls for a cease-fire in the war between South Africa and its guerrilla opponents, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

However, if Mr. Botha and his new surrogate, Mr. Viljoen, fail to assuage the conservative whites' anger — and are faced with a serious revolt that could spill over into South Africa, where Mr. Botha's party is already in internal turmoil — it could force Mr. Botha to take a much harder line in future negotiations with the Western countries.

A new round of talks on the UN plan will begin in the middle of this month, when Sir James Murray, the British envoy, comes to South Africa as the official spokesman for the five countries engaged in the negotiating process — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The UN plan's momentum was lost last March when South Africa refused to go ahead with it because of objections it had to how it would be carried out. Since then both the military and political situations have taken turns for the worse in Namibia.

SWAPO guerrillas have increased their activities in the traditional operational area along the border with Angola where they have sanctuary. They have also struck deep into the normally peaceful areas in central Namibia, killing a number of white civilians — a rare occurrence so far in this war compared to the conflict in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

SWAPO, which used to be able to operate as a political party inside the territory even while its external wing carried on a guerrilla war, has had to disband its overt political activities because of police harassment. Its office in the capital, Windhoek, is closed and recent newspaper reports said that 72 of its officials and members were still in detention without charges under South African security legislation.

As the reputed head of the Broederbond Society, the secret organization of Afrikaner men that is the power behind the scenes in South Africa's ruling National Party, Mr. Viljoen is a "political heavyweight," according to one analyst.

He favors moderate change in South Africa and thus is squarely in Mr. Botha's camp within South Africa's National Party.

Mr. Botha appears to hope that Mr. Viljoen's prestige and tact will help him to persuade the rightist whites to accept changes and cease their public squabbles with the moderate whites of the territory.

An alliance of moderate whites and blacks in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is backed by Pretoria.

There are about 91,000 whites in Namibia, of whom about 70 percent are Afrikaans-speaking South African citizens. The conservatives among them object to the introduction of universal suffrage by South Africa in an election held last December and to what they call "forced integration."

Romania Curbs  
On Sale of Gas  
Strand Tourists

BEUGRADE, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Thousands of East European tourists were stranded today as Romania imposed strict new energy saving measures demanding that foreigners pay for gasoline in hard currency.

Witnesses said that the situation at the Hungarian-Romanian border looked like a "siege" and the Czechoslovak government protested to the Romanian ambassador in Prague, according to the Czech news agency CTK.

Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia — which belong to the Eastern European economic community, Comecon, as does Romania — warned their citizens not to travel to Romania. Prague accused Bucharest of breaking existing economic agreements.

CTK said that the Romanian ambassador to Prague Jozef Dancu was called to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry this evening to discuss "recently developed current questions."

The CTK report said that the ambassador was handed a Czech letter of protest against the Romanian decision which has affected "thousands" of Czechs — not to mention other East Europeans — vacationing at the height of the Black Sea tourist season.



## Moderate Arabs Urge Dialogue

## U.S. Reviews Approach to PLO

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — Efforts by moderate Arab nations to get the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Carter administration together in a political dialogue have triggered a high-level review of U.S. strategy toward the Palestinians, U.S. officials said yesterday.

That review has not produced any change in U.S. policy toward the PLO, the officials insisted. But there were signs that it has produced differences within the administration over the approach that the United States should take toward an effort to get PLO recognition of Israel.

Some officials appear to fear that the effort will fail, as it did in 1977, and that the negotiating deadlock over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will continue. Others fear the possible success of the effort. They want to keep the administration from being maneuvered into having to start a dialogue with the PLO when such a step would produce a major confrontation with Israel and perhaps cause Israel to pull out of the continuing negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The absence of a U.S. strategy to deal with the latest initiative by PLO supporters surfaced at the

United Nations on Monday when U.S. delegates demanded and received a three-week delay in considering a moderately worded resolution on the Middle East, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The United States said that it would be forced to veto such a resolution if it were presented now, according to these reports, but added that the situation might change if the resolution were presented at the end of this month.

The aim of the resolution is to restore the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 242, which guarantees Israel's right to exist, in a document that also would contain language from the Camp David peace agreements recognizing Palestinian political rights.

Behind the legalistic diplomatic formulations lies an explosive political dilemma for the Carter administration based on the 1975 U.S. commitment to Israel not to talk directly to, or negotiate with, the PLO as long as the PLO does not accept Resolution 242.

Israel's position is that it will never agree to talk to the PLO, which Prime Minister Menachem Begin repeatedly has called a gang of murderous terrorists.

U.S.-Israeli relations are strained because of a dispute over the position of an international peace-

keeping force to supervise Israeli troop withdrawals from the Sinai. The strain would be made worse if the PLO dialogue question were to be dealt with now.

Israeli concern over the U.S. attitude toward the latest UN effort was apparent in high-level diplomatic contacts in recent days. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reassured Ephraim Evron, the Israeli ambassador here, at a meeting last Friday that the United States had not changed its position on the PLO, and Harold Saunders, an assistant secretary of state, repeated that assurance in a telephone call to Mr. Evron on Sunday, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Saunders, who reportedly said that the United States would oppose any effort to change, add to or delete from Resolution 242, gave the assurance in response to a specific Israeli question about a UN resolution that might encourage PLO participation in the peace process.

Mr. Vance has stressed publicly in the Middle East the need for urgent action to get Palestinians involved in the West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations that began in late May among Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil producers have called on the Carter administration to begin a dialogue with the PLO as the first step toward seeking a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement that they will accept.

Robert Strauss, President Carter's special Middle East negotiator, is said to have participated in the meetings over the last 10 days at which the Palestinian question has been discussed. But he reportedly has steered clear of becoming involved in the UN resolution effort, leaving that to Mr. Vance and Mr. Saunders to handle.

"Whatever we do, we must do it so that we remain firm and steadfast in our enunciated principles," Mr. Strauss said yesterday in a telephone interview. "If there is one thing that we need now it is as much certainty in our position as possible. We must remain steadfast."

## Linked to Arafat Meeting

The move to get a shift on Israel by the PLO springs in part from Yasser Arafat's meeting in Vienna last month with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The two European leaders were said to have been encouraged by signs of moderation from Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman. Mr. Arafat and one of his chief aides, Saleh Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, have been quoted by Beirut newspapers as saying that the PLO is prepared to meet with U.S. officials.

Kuwait is leading the effort at the UN to encompass Resolution 242 in some language that saves face for Mr. Arafat but fulfills the U.S. prerequisites for a dialogue.

Holding Carter 3d, a State Department spokesman said that the United States would not accept any wording change in Resolution 242, but he described the resolution as "a building block" and noted that the Camp David agreements had retained the integrity of Resolution 242 while adding new language.

## Italy Neo-Fascist Guilty in Slaying

LATINA, Italy, Aug. 1 (AP) — A court in this central Italian town has convicted former neo-Fascist Deputy Sandro Sacucci of being an accessory to the slaying of a young Communist in 1976 and sentenced him to a 12-year prison term.

Sacucci, a 36-year-old former paratrooper, was tried Monday in absentia. He fled after being charged with participating in the shooting in which Luigi Di Rosa, a 19-year-old Communist Party member, died.

The shooting took place at the end of an election rally at Sezze, near Rome, where Sacucci was campaigning for re-election to the Chamber of Deputies on the ticket of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

## Kuwait Message

The idea of a Euro-Arab dialogue, however, started with a message in May from Kuwait to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was then holding the Common Market presidency. The message, delivered by Sheikh Ali Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister and former national investment manager, asked France to take the initiative in mobilizing European help for moderate Arab countries. French and Arab sources said.

In return, Kuwait promised to ensure that Europe was spared any major cutoff in oil supplies and offered to explore the possibilities of a long-term supply arrangement covering both quantities and price, the sources said. Mr. Sabah had obtained prior approval for the message from other Gulf states, including the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, which joined the proposal, the sources said. To follow up, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stopped in the UAE last month en route to the South Pacific, and Mr. Sabah was back in Paris last week. Both West German and British ministers have made recent visits to Gulf states seeking additional oil supplies and expanded export markets for their countries.

"We are benefiting first," a French official conceded, "but our Common Market partners eventually will benefit, too, if we can work out a way to pursue the negotiations steadily."



President Eanes watches as new Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo speaks after taking oath.

## Pintassilgo Cabinet Starts Caretaker Term in Lisbon

LISBON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today swore in Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo and her 10-member, all-male caretaker government, asking them to supervise "integrally democratic" elections in the fall.

In a pre-electoral context, impartiality and independence are the

essential values to assure that the political parties will be able to carry out their campaigns in total liberty and in a climate of peace," Gen. Eanes said.

Miss Pintassilgo, who becomes Portugal's first woman premier, said that if her Cabinet showed any bias, it would be toward "the most unfavored." The former ambassa-

dor to UNESCO also said that her government's nonpartisan character would enable it to provide "new solutions" for the country's problems.

Under the Constitution, she has 10 days to draw up her government program for submission to Parliament, which will later be dissolved to make way for the elections.

## U.S. Tries to Buy Back Jets Sold to Shah

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP) — The Carter administration is actively negotiating with Iran to buy back the 78 Navy F-14 fighters sold to the deposed shah, government officials acknowledge.

The negotiations are driven by two primary policy considerations on the U.S. side: To keep the secret fighter plane from falling into Soviet hands and to strengthen the frayed ties with Iran's Islamic government.

The immediate question, sources said, is whether the government headed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini will go along with a U.S. request to inspect the F-14s on the ground in Iran to determine their worth.

Brand new, the F-14s cost about \$25 million each. But the United States, in negotiations to date, has told Iranian officials that it will not pay that much for the used fighters. Washington has not yet determined an offering price.

If the Iranians refused to accept what the United States ends up offering for the F-14s, the Carter administration has prepared a fall-back position, sources said.

## Alternative Plan

Instead of paying cash for the Iranian planes, the alternative plan is to pay for them in aerospace hardware, such as spare parts for Iranian civilian transport planes and the less sophisticated fleet of F-4 fighter-bombers that the Khomeini government intends to keep flying.

Administration officials said yesterday that they are encouraged that the Khomeini government is at least considering letting U.S. Navy inspection teams into Iran to examine the F-14s. The barrier possibility also is under informal discussion right now, sources said.

Despite the trauma inflicted on much of Iran during the transition from the shah to the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian Air Force has managed to continue training, according to U.S. military sources. In fact, these sources said, the Iranian pilots are still flying some of their F-14s.

However, the Khomeini government told U.S. officials in Iran last month that it has no intention of trying to keep the highly sophisticated F-14 in its air force. The plane requires complicated maintenance.

## Fair Price

Rather than sell the F-14s to a third country, Iranian officials told the United States that Iran would sell the planes back to Washington if a fair price were offered for them. Bruce Laingen, State Depart-

ment representative in Tehran, and Ibrahim Yazdi, the Iranian foreign minister, have been handling the F-14 negotiations for their respective countries.

Before on a selling price, the United States has suggested to Iran that the F-14s be put in storage to retard deterioration. The United States has offered to send a team of specialists to Iran to help do this, sources said.

According to the Pentagon, the shah paid the United States \$1.28 billion for 80 F-14s and another

\$274 million for the 250 Phoenix missiles and associated equipment. Each F-14 carries six Phoenix missiles, a highly secret air-to-air weapon. The plane itself also has secret devices on it that the Pentagon would hate to see fall into Soviet hands.

Two of the 80 F-14s crashed during training flights in Iran, leaving 78. One of those 78 is currently in the Grumman plant in Bethpage, N.Y., for modification while the remaining 77 are under heavy guard in Iran.

## Jailed Nicaraguan Troops Call Sandinistas Friendly

(Continued from Page 1)

of greeting or complaint with the mob of men and women strung out along the chain-link fence in the fields surrounding the complex of two-story concrete buildings. Rumors of torture and denial of food and clothing gain rum and the drenching rains waiting for word of their friends and relatives inside.

## Family Visits Soon

The prison commander, a 26-year-old former economics student and a four-year veteran of the Sandinista Front who calls himself Roland, said that he hoped to be able to permit family visits soon and to start releasing those who would not have to stand trial. The rebels have started canvassing the inmate list to decide who will be accused of war crimes and who will be allowed to go free. Roland said.

He was philosophical about the chaotic state of his command. "The kind of disorder that our country has just experienced affects all institutions," he said, "including

the prisons. We found our country in a lamentable condition, and we find this prison in a lamentable condition."

Roland said also that one had to appreciate the current function of the Model Jail. "Normally, jails remove dangerous persons from society. Here, we are protecting our revolution against those who would subvert it if they could and we are protecting the prisoners from members of the public who would hurt them if they could."

While there have been no reports of Sandinista captors harming their prisoners, there have been incidents — the most recent a lynching of an accused spy Friday in Masaya where individuals have exacted their own revenge.

## 8 Villagers Killed In Turkish Ambush

ANKARA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Eight persons were killed and three were wounded when a group of villagers were ambushed by rival clans in the eastern province of Erzurum, official sources said today.

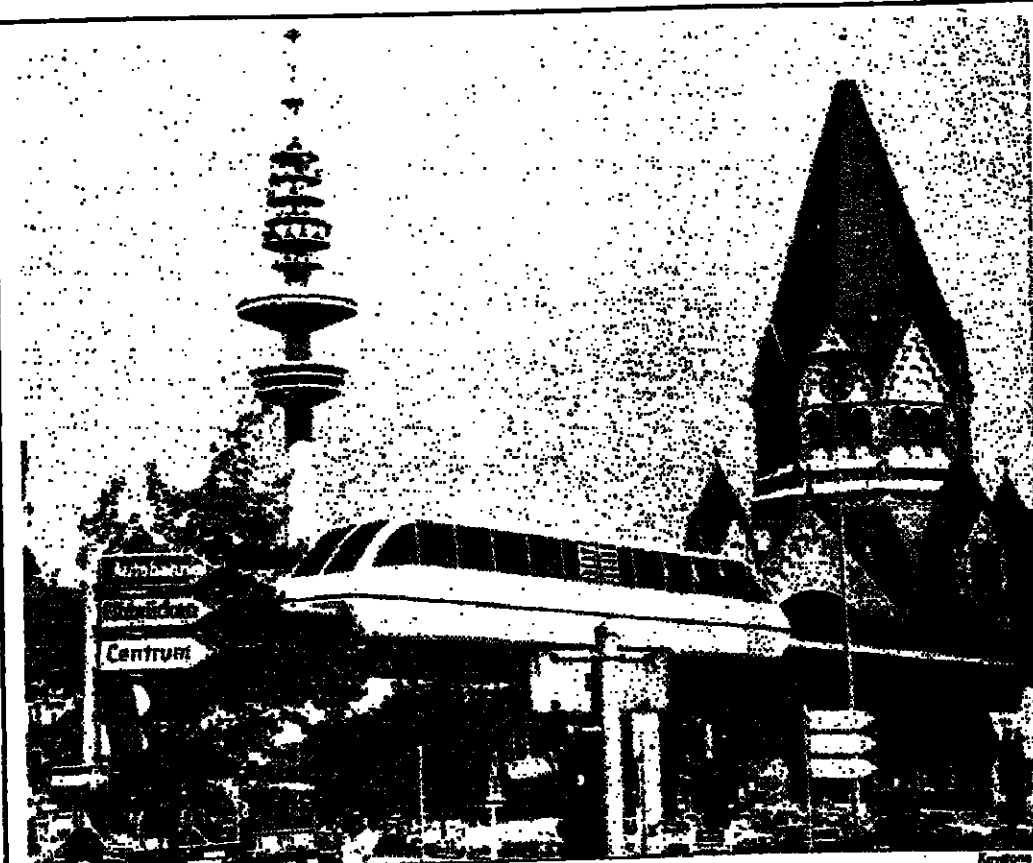
They said that the shootout last night between the villagers was believed to have been caused by a land dispute.

## Arson Suspected In Houston Fire

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A fire raged through an 1,100-unit apartment complex here yesterday, injuring 12 persons, leaving several hundred homeless and causing damage estimated at \$15 million.

A spokesman for the fire department said that arson was being investigated in what he called the biggest apartment building fire in the city's history.

The blaze started in Woodway Square Apartments about 3 p.m. and quickly spread to 25 wood-shingle buildings. Dozens of fire trucks from Houston and the suburbs were called in to fight the fire. Police immediately sealed off the area to prevent looting.



TRIAL RUN — A train in a prototype transit system passes above the streets of Hamburg. The elevated, magnetic-suspension system is scheduled to be used for a one-year trial period.

## Rightist Pressure on Botha

## Politicking Is Seen In Rhodie Arrest

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1 (WP) — Just when South Africa's Information Department scandal was beginning to bore the public to the great relief of many politicians — news came that P. W. Botha, the central figure in the scandal, was arrested July 19 in a French resort town.

Mr. Botha is wanted here on seven charges of fraud in connection with activities when he headed South Africa's \$72 million covert propaganda campaign that allegedly involved bribery of overseas opinion-makers. The campaign also involved the establishment of numerous front organizations to influence public opinion in favor of South Africa at home and abroad.

It would be naive to think a took (four months for the South African and French police to locate Mr. Rhodie in Juan-les-Pins on the French Riviera, where he frequented expensive restaurants, nightclubs and tennis courts. A warrant for his arrest was issued March 16, and even that time three months after government investigators officially recommended he be charged.

The South African government has been reluctant to prosecute or extradite Mr. Rhodie because it feared that the former information secretary would make good on his threat to reveal more details about secret activities during his tenure as this country's top clandestine diplomatic courier, Mr. Rhodie's information, it was feared, possibly could undermine South Africa's relations with other countries.

The reasons for his arrest at this time appear to be twofold: both in the internal politics of the ruling National Party, which is torn by factional rivalry, and in the personality of Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Mr. Botha is under pressure from the right wing of his party. The conservatives are perturbed by his policy initiatives, which they view as deviations from the party's racial-segregationist tenets. As long as Mr. Botha is seen to be failing to fulfill his election pledge to have clean government by mopping up the scandal and bringing Mr. Rhodie back for trial, he leaves himself open for attack by conservatives on this issue.

## Meeting the Challenge

The move to get Mr. Rhodie back also demonstrates Mr. Botha's personal dislike of leaving issues unresolved and of failing to meet challenges head on.

There is another factor that helps explain the arrest. Mr. Botha has been criticized for his handling of the scandal by both its losers — former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder and former State President John Vorster — and its beneficiaries — the opposition politicians. But few can dispute that Mr. Botha has emerged so far personally unscathed as a possessor of great political strength.

He has helped force from public life those known to be responsible for the scandal — Mr. Vorster, Mr. Mulder, Mr. Rhodie and former intelligence chief Hendrik van den Bergh.

The confidence Mr. Botha now shows is also reflected in the government's charging of Mr. Mulder with contempt of the Erasmus Commission, of inquiry into the scandal for refusing to testify before it.

Mr. Mulder's trial began today and he has vowed to use the trial as a platform to tell "the truth" about the scandal.



P. W. Botha

(Mr. Mulder pleaded not guilty. United Press International reported. He won a respite of charges by having the case referred to the Supreme Court.)

If substantiated, allegations that the South African government named moderate political figures in neighboring Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe would harm Pretoria's case there. There are also charges that bribes were paid to politicians and trade union leaders and that illegal campaign contributions were made to U.S. politicians.

In an interview with a magazine before his arrest, Rhodie claimed he was the victim of a successful campaign open contacts with moderate African leaders, the Assoc. Press reported from Amsterdam. The magazine Elsevier, Mr. Rhodie also said he delivered \$500,000 to President Vorster when the president of the Seychelles gain support for South Africa's white-minority government. Manches was ousted in a coup.

In all the potential reveals appears that direct implicates Rhodie has proof that Mr. Rhodie's entire \$11.5 million transferred from his special deposit in 1974, when he was under of defense. It alleged given to Michigan publisher McGuff to help him attempt to win the Washington Star, although McGuff has denied the report.

## Judge Fines McGuff

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 — A federal judge has fined McGuff \$100,000 for contempt of court. McGuff and his lawyer \$100,000 for refusing to answer questions about the money that was used to buy newspapers.

South Africa's Erasmus Commission said last month that McGuff received payment to purchase the Washington Star but that he used \$6 million in 1974 to buy the Sacramento Union instead. The Justice Department is investigating those reports.

Federal Judge Charles R. Keenan ordered Mr. McGuff and his lawyer to appear in court Monday with data on McGuff's financial resources. McGuff's lawyer said McGuff was present at the hearing.

## Business Wary of Political Climate

## Uncertainty Fuels Decline of Montre

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL (NYT) — From its huge plant in the Montreal suburb of Longueuil, Pratt & Whitney, the U.S.-owned manufacturer of aircraft engines, intends to move 300 engineers, about a third of its engineering staff, to the Toronto suburb of Mississauga over the next three years.

The Bank of Montreal, Canada's third largest bank, which has its headquarters in central Montreal, will move its board chairman, Fred McNeil, to a \$150-million office and commercial complex it is building in the booming oil center of Calgary, Alberta.

Both moves have made headlines in this divided city, whose future as one of Canada's largest urban centers has rarely been subjected to as much debate as in the last few months. A steady stream of reports, seminars and newspaper articles reflect the anxiety that seems to be intensifying in Montreal as the time of a projected referendum on the political future of the province of Quebec approaches.

Sometime next spring, Quebec's four million voters, almost half of them concentrated in the Montreal region, will be asked to approve a provincial government proposal to negotiate with Ottawa the terms of political sovereignty and economic association with the rest of Canada.

## Problems May Grow

Business and political groups that oppose independence contend that Montreal is already suffering because of the uncertainty surrounding the province's political future and the nationalist moves made by the Quebec government. These groups predict even greater problems if the secessionist aspirations are realized.

Although 80 percent of Quebec's people are French-speaking, the

proportion is reduced to 65 percent in the Montreal region because the bulk of the English-speaking minority, together with other linguistic minorities, is concentrated here.

Opposition to independence cuts across language lines, but it is especially acute in the English-language community, which feels cultural, economic and political ties to other parts of Canada more strongly than does the French-speaking majority.

The big industrial and financial institutions are run largely by anglophones, who feel increasingly threatened by francophone nationalism and who face a bid by the French-speaking majority for greater participation in the economic life of Montreal.

It is generally agreed that Montreal began to slip as a national and international business center a long time ago, and the move by the Bank of Montreal is symptomatic of how central and western Canada have gained at this city's expense.

But the subject of Montreal's decline, which has paralleled that of the northeastern United States, has become a political controversy since the provincial election victory of the independence-minded Parti Quebecois in November 1976, and its subsequent efforts to make Quebec a French-speaking nation.

## Death in Swiss Disco

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Aug. 1 (UPI) — A 19-year-old French girl was electrocuted yesterday when she grabbed the microphone in a local discotheque. Swiss police said the girl was electrocuted by a loose wire and she was killed by a short circuit.

long one, and two of them a felled in the decision by P. Whitney to move its engine plant to Quebec and accordingly re-entry into English-language schools. Newcomers to Quebec from other Canadian provinces must send their children to French-language schools, if exceptions are given to those who come to Quebec on temporary assignments.

Pratt & Whitney, like other companies doing business across the border, are internationally concerned that it cannot recruit qualified engineers because of the restrictions on their children.

The other grievance is the rate of taxation for people earning \$30,000 a year or more, compared with rates in other provinces. The rate is 16 percent.

## Oil Flow Abate In Mexican Well

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, (AP) — A Mexican official monitoring oil drilling from a well off the Yucatan Peninsula says the flow has been reduced by a third and the well should be capped by mid-September.

The well has been reduced 30,000 barrels to about 20,000 a day, said Navy Capt. Orozco. "That's by direct means — pumping in special mud to clog the well. We are still on two relief wells."

He said the relief wells will be the pressure off the main well, which blew out June 3, and eventually stop the flow. Sept. 16 is the target date.

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Reverses Earlier Move

House Approves Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—The House yesterday tentatively approved giving the president authority to write a standby rationing plan, it also approved a one-year energy conservation program Congress had at this year — mandatory and lower thermostat settings in commercial buildings in summer, reversing itself on restrictions

imposed only five days earlier. The House voted to give standby gas rationing power to the president after dropping a demand that the plan be subject to a one-house veto before an emergency.

The successful amendment by Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, gave either house the power to veto a rationing at the time the president wants to implement it, but not before.

The House was to work on the bill again today, dealing with sections that would give broad conservation powers — not rationing — to the states and president in case of a 10 percent oil shortage.

Passage Not Certain

While it appears the bill will be approved, Republicans object to the broad authority given the president to order conservation measures. Democratic leaders hope the bill will be on President Carter's desk by the start of the August recess later this week, but that is not a sure thing, given the current unpredictable mood of the House.

If the House passes the bill, the Senate is expected to accept its rationing provisions in an effort to speed the bill to passage.

The vote on the thermostat control law, requiring most nonresidential buildings to keep their temperatures at no lower than 78 degrees in the summer and no higher than 65 degrees in the winter, came on an amendment by Rep. Chalmers Wylie, R-Ohio, that was passed 267-152.

Business Complaints

Rep. Wylie said he introduced the amendment, which would allow businesses bypass the requirement if they could show comparable energy savings in other ways, at the request of restaurant owners who complained that they were losing business because of the 78-degree requirements. He said that owners suggested they be allowed to set the thermostat up to 90 degrees at night but then keep it at 72 or so during business hours.

Calling comparable savings a myth, Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., said the Wylie amendment guts the current requirement, the only mandatory conservation measure passed by Congress so far.

"You'd need an army of inspectors to determine those savings," he said.

House Panel Rejects Plans for Energy Tax Incentives

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—President Carter's proposals for billion worth of tax credits to development of new energy sources were all but booed out of Capitol yesterday by the House and Means Committee.

What was intended to be the of a two-day drafting session, fifteen members took turns razing the package for its complexity, poking fun at individual proposals and questioning whether edits were needed.

Eventually the committee chair, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., told staff officials to revamp the package and resubmit them after congressional recess this month. He said the package was a set for the administration. Mr. Ullman hoped to win prompt approval of the package as the first of the energy trust fund, financed by his proposed all-profits tax.

Senate Panel Delays

Senate Finance Committee action yesterday on the all-profits tax bill until next week, holding a token session to departing Energy Secretary Schlesinger appeal for quick passage of the proposal.

Russell Long, D-La., the committee chairman, has said that panel wants to hold up any on the tax bill until it can see the House decides on the energy trust fund.

Administration's package provide tax credits for installation of solar energy equipment in apartments and commercial buildings, for wood-burning stoves or the production of shale oil, and hard-to-get-at natural gas.

One of the criticisms from the committee yesterday was that at a detailed Treasury outlining conditions for the bill and a complex mathematical formula for computing it. Several members of the committee said

flatly that they would be reluctant to vote for any of the proposals, at least until the administration provided more justification.

"We have too many tax credits anyway," Rep. Sam Gibbons, D-Fla., told Treasury officials. "I'm going to refuse to vote for [any] of these until I see what we're doing and why," Rep. Moore said.

And Reps. Henson Moore, R-La., and Bill Archer, R-Texas, called for more economic data to support the Carter package. "I'm going to refuse to vote for [any] of these until I see what we're doing and why," Rep. Moore said.

The thrust of the committee's objections appeared to be based on a view that the tax credits were not needed, particularly in the wake of Mr. Carter's decision to lift price controls on domestic crude oil.

Several members noted bitterly that the Energy Department opposed many of these proposals last year when the measures were tacked onto the energy bill. Officials argued then that decontrol would provide the needed incentives.

Bill to Help Fired Aides Derided on Capitol Hill

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—A bill that would help "Fired Cabinet Officers Relief Act" is headed for the House floor Monday.

The bill postpones the effective date of the new Ethics in Government Act, so that fired Cabinet officials and their ousted aides won't get caught in the law's "revolving door" provisions. These might make it hard for them to find new jobs.

The provisions are designed to prevent former top federal officials

from trying to influence their old agencies on behalf of their new private-sector employers. But a side effect of the law, presumably, is to make former officials less attractive to private firms, since it prevents them from using their inside contacts with the agency for a period of up to two years.

The act went into effect July 1, but the bill coming up Monday would postpone the effective date until Sept. 30.

Rules of the Game

In a letter to all House members, the citizens' lobby Common Cause blasted the "last-minute maneuver" as "outrageous, seeking to change the rules of the game retroactively." The letter said the bill not only would affect the fired officials, but also would "remove the cover" of the law for thousands of others.

"This all stems from the shake-up," said Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif., chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee that will bring the bill to the floor. "Certain people stayed on when they could have gotten out in May or June, and then as soon as they crossed the (July 1) threshold, whack, they're out."

Mr. Danielson said he drafted the bill because "the speaker asked me to put it in."

An aide to House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said that "recently ousted administration officials" asked Mr. O'Neill to act, but he wouldn't say which ones. Other sources said one was Joseph Califano Jr., former secretary of health, education and welfare.

Two-Thirds Vote

Mr. Danielson said the White House "expressed no opposition" to the bill.

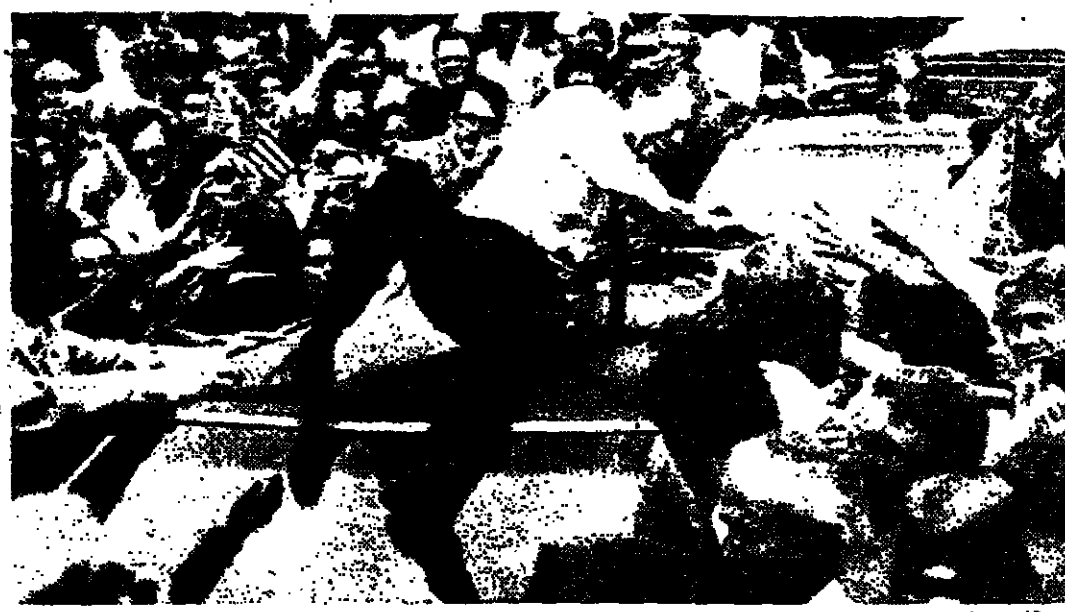
It is being brought up under a method that requires a two-thirds vote for approval, however, and Mr. Danielson admitted it could be defeated.

"It may be we can't get the two-thirds vote," he said. "If we can't, I couldn't care less."

Asked about the "relief act" jokes going around, Mr. Danielson said, "Oh, I don't give a damn if it draws snickers. I'm just a mechanic here. But this is fairness. What the hell's wrong with being fair?"

The "revolving door" provisions of the new law say that for two years after leaving, upper-level managers may not deal personally with their former agencies on matters in which they played a substantial role when they worked for the government.

Most of the funds are earmarked for economic development assistance, with \$69 million set aside for agricultural aid. It includes a provision to establish a \$24-million institute to help developing nations to solve local problems.



President Carter reaches out to shake the hands of some enthusiastic citizens of Bardstown, Ky. He was riding through the city on the roof of his car in a motorcade heading for a town meeting.

Carter Expects Unemployment to Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

might recommend making such a cut retroactive to Jan. 1, thereby drawing some anticipatory stimulus from it.

A major reason that he is not committing himself to a tax cut is that he is expecting the recession to be moderate and to end in the second quarter of next year. His economic advisers have told him that they expect the data for the nation's total output of goods and services in the current quarter to be encouraging. Thus, following the decline in the gross national product, corrected for inflation, of 3.3 percent at an annual rate in the April-June quarter, the economy is in a recession.

Most economists accept the shorthand definition of a recession as being two successive quarters of decline in the real gross national product. The rate of growth in the real GNP in the first quarter of this year was barely positive.

Supply Problems

The president's advisers, however, do not think that this is a characteristic business cycle downturn. They maintain that it does not stem mainly from a lack of total demand but is a consequence of problems on the supply side, especially the supply of energy, and of the distorting effects of inflation on construction and housing construction.

Mr. Carter's advisers see the recession as a sort of "energy spasm." They say that policy-makers face the complicated problem of checking too steep a downturn without aggravating a "spasmodic interruption" in growth.

The president believes that, for the short run, holding the line on public spending is the best course. In the long run, he believes, the nation is going to have to make enormous outlays to develop new sources of energy, which he thinks are going to come most importantly from coal. He does not think that environmental problems will preclude a vast increase in coal usage; coal-fired electric plants, he said, can be cleaner than oil.

But he believes the huge outlays for synthetic fuels and solar and other forms of energy, as well as for transportation and conversion, which at present he estimates at \$142 billion from next year through 1990 — are long-run measures that cannot and should not be used to deal with the nation's short-run economic downturn.

Windfall Profits

At present, the president said, he is facing a hard fight to get an oil windfall profits tax legislated that would give him the financing he will need for the decade-long energy program. He is worried about legislators, sensitive to the oil industry, taking big bites out of the revenues that the tax would yield. He specifically referred to Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as eager to scale down the yield of the tax to dimensions acceptable to the oil industry.

Sen. Long has told the president that he will have a profits tax on his desk by next Oct. 15 that he will be pleased to sign. But he has made known to Mr. Carter's staff that the bill he proposes to write will have a "small producer exemption" that would reduce the revenues from the tax by \$35 billion. And Sen. Long would exclude newly discovered oil from the bill, which would mean a further reduction of \$25 billion in the levy's revenues.

Mr. Carter said that he would not be pleased by a \$60-billion subtraction from his proposed tax or the other cuts that oil industry spokesmen are advocating while giving lip service to the principle of a profits tax.

The White House is against putting a "plowback" provision into the tax proposal, contending that rising oil profits are more than adequate to provide the oil industry with the investment funds it needs. President Carter cited Thornton Bradshaw, the president of the Atlantic Richfield Co., as having told him recently that the Carter program on decontrol of oil prices and taxation of oil profits provided enough incentives for a strong exploration and production program.

Mr. Carter said that he had rejected a proposal by Stuart Eizenstat, his chief domestic adviser, set forth in a leaked memorandum, that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries be made the target of his oil policy and, in effect, the enemy to be blamed for gasoline lines and a tougher administration energy program.

Unethical

Mr. Carter said that it would be "unethical" . . . [to] blame OPEC for our failure to cut back our use of oil and to do the other things we ought to do to take care of our energy needs.

The president said that OPEC was not a monolith and that he opposed "blanket condemnation." Some countries — he singled out Saudi Arabia and Venezuela — had been friendly and helpful to the United States, he said. He added that he had made direct overtures, which were successful, to Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia to hold the Saudi oil price to \$18 a barrel and to raise production by 1 million barrels a day.

Mr. Carter contended that proposals made by some outsiders that the United States use its food exports as a bargaining weapon against OPEC's high-priced oil made no sense. He derided the slogan of "a bushel for a barrel." If the United States tried to cut off food supplies to OPEC countries, he said, France and other countries would readily supply the small populations of the Arab world.

He also rejected proposals that the United States be ready to use military force to guarantee Middle Eastern oil supplies. This, he said, would only result in sabotage of the oil fields and worse political and security problems than the United States already has in that area.

The president linked his efforts to bring peace and cooperation between Israel and Egypt to the security of U.S. oil supplies from the Middle East. He said that some countries, such as France, that had been dubious about his efforts to bring Israel and Egypt together had come to appreciate that the powerful military forces of those two countries were a critical element of stability in the Middle East.

Soviet Threat

Egyptian and Israeli arms, the president suggested, would be important in securing the Middle East not only against moves by radical Arab states but against the threat of Soviet incursions. He is concerned about the CIA report that the Soviet Union will be forced to start importing oil soon and may be turning to the Middle East.

He does not think that a stable peace can be achieved without a solution to the Palestinian problem, and hopes urgently that prominent U.S. Jews — he named Sol Linowitz and Robert Strauss — will support and help sell his efforts to work out arrangements that will give autonomy to the Palestinians on such issues as schools, police, housing and immigration on the West Bank. Mr. Linowitz helped to negotiate the Panama Canal treaties and Mr. Strauss is Mr. Carter's special ambassador to the Middle East.

In likening the Palestinian issue to the civil rights movement in the

At Meeting With Carter

Republican Leaders Asked To Support Oil Profits Tax

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—President Carter, back from his first trip to meet the public since his Cabinet purge last month, sought support today from Republicans in Congress for his proposed tax on windfall oil profits.

Yesterday, during a nine-hour tour of Kentucky's coal and bourbon whiskey country, the president resumed his personal campaign to span the gap that he sees separating ordinary citizens from the world of bureaucrats and government forms in Washington. He said that he gained "a much clearer sense of what this nation is, what its problems are."

This morning, in another bridge-building effort, he met over breakfast with Republican leaders in the Senate and House to discuss his energy proposals and to ask their support for the windfall-profits tax bill, which passed the House on June 28 and is before the Senate Finance Committee.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, said afterward that he had informed the president that "the chances of getting a windfall-profits tax enacted are very good indeed."

Sen. Baker said that Mr. Carter and the Republican leadership were not in accord on how revenues from that tax on oil companies should be distributed. But Sen. Baker said that appeared to be a possibility of a compromise.

The Republicans want to tax only the profits not plowed back by the companies into developing new energy sources, Sen. Baker predicted.

Compromise Seen

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Israeli Presence

On the other side, he believes that Palestinian Arabs would be willing to accept the presence of Israeli military units as a safeguard of their national security. He maintains that a sizable majority of the Israeli people, based on polls that he has seen, favor a generous settlement with the Palestinians, based on UN Resolution 242, as modified by the Camp David, Md., agreements that he helped negotiate between Israel and Egypt.

He insisted that there also would have to be concessions on the Arab side.

Mr. Carter seemed confident that, despite his low showing in opinion polls, he was still very much alive as a candidate next year. He said that he was the most optimistic of any of his White House group. It was not that he disbelieved the polls, he said, but that he had been far behind in the past and had gone on to win.

Campaign Planning

He said that he had met with Sen. Kennedy to talk over their differences. Asked how they had got along, Mr. Carter replied, "Well, it was strained, but we eased the tension by laughing a lot." He added that he did not think that Sen. Kennedy would be a candidate.

He regards Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California as a formidable challenger, and means to meet him head on. Mr. Carter said that he and his staff had done considerable work in planning the campaign but that the assumptions on which their planning was based could change.

On the Republican side, Mr. Carter said that he thought the candidate would be Mr. Reagan, although he would prefer to run against Sen. Baker — not Mr. Carter said, because he thought that Sen. Baker would be easier to defeat but because he regarded him as a more worthy opponent and a man better qualified to deal with the nation's major problems.

He was far less complimentary to John Connally, the former governor of Texas. Asked whether he had considered, as reported, appointing Mr. Connally as his new secretary of energy, Mr. Carter responded: "Hell, no."

ed that the Senate debate would focus on that issue.

Later, Sen. Baker said on the Senate floor that he expected that today's session with Mr. Carter would prove to be the first in a regular series of meetings between the president and Republican congressional leaders and said that it boded well "for future efforts of cooperation."

Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, said that the president promised to invite Republican congressional leaders to meet with him about once a month.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter told about 2,000 persons at a town meeting in a high school gymnasium in Bardstown, Ky., that his job tended to isolate him from the public and declared that he would not let "anything erect barriers between you and me."

In response to a question, the president also came as close as he ever has to supporting resumption of registration for the military draft. He said that he saw no need "for actually calling people up," but that because of weakness in recruiting for the volunteer army "we might have to have, as a precautionary measure, registration for the draft, just as a standby measure."

Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic affairs adviser, voiced last week what seemed to be clear opposition to restoring draft registration. However, Mr. Carter said yesterday: "We are now reassessing the need for registration."

In Bardstown, a town of 7,000 about 40 miles southeast of Louisville, Mr. Carter also returned to one of the main themes of his July 15 speech on energy and domestic affairs: "the separation between the American people and their government."

"Those were not empty words," he said. "I can tell you that the members of Congress and the Cabinet members who work with me are all filled with dedicated people, but the more you talk to each other in Washington, you tend to become insulated from the rest of the nation, you tend to become isolated from the people of our country."

"We start getting our ideas from each other and we start getting our thoughts from each other," he added. "We spend too much time reading federal government forms and regulations instead of listening to people like you."

Aide to Hughes

Loses Court Fight

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 1 (AP) — John Meier, former aide to the late billionaire Howard Hughes, was found guilty yesterday of submitting false documents in an \$8-million civil suit filed against him by Hughes Tool Co.

U.S. District Judge Bruce Jenkins set Aug. 24 for sentencing. Meier remained in custody.

The charge against Meier stemmed from a civil suit filed against him and several others in 1972 by the Hughes Tool Co., now known as Summa Corp. The judge who handled that suit, ruled that Meier had breached his fiduciary trust with Hughes Tool in the sale of mining claims and ordered Meier to pay \$7.9 million in damages.

Carter Election Committee Formed by Labor Leaders

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—A small group of labor leaders met Monday to form the Carter Election Committee, one of them said. "The rest is in trouble and needs now."

The committee, made up of officers from six large unions within the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, will seek to build labor support for Mr. Carter and Vice President Mondale starting immediately.

William Wynn, president of the Food and Commercial Workers Union, said at a news conference Monday morning that Mr. Carter is "trying to unite our nation again, adding, 'he needs our support.'"

Wynn predicted that, like in 1948, Mr. Carter would come back from his current trailing in the polls to be re-elected next year.

Fair Performance

However, when asked to rate the president's overall performance in office, Mr. Wynn replied, "fair." He said that the committee was "trying to unite our nation again, adding, 'he needs our support.'"

Wynn said that other unions had been invited to join the committee but had declined for now. He said that he expected more unions to be represented on the committee as the primary elections drew closer.

Mr. Wynn and Mr. Hall have been working informally for several months to build labor support for Mr. Carter. Last month, about 16 unions sent political operatives to Mr. Wynn's headquarters to discuss possible cooperation in working for Mr. Carter. Most of them apparently decided not to make a commitment at this point.

Largest Movement

However, Mr. Hall asserted that the committee represents "the largest single movement" labor has ever undertaken for a presidential candidate before the nominating conventions.

"We are doing so first of all because we thought Jimmy Carter is a good president," Mr. Hall said. "Secondly, it is clear that Jimmy Carter has a lot of pressures on him right now and needs all the support he can get."

Mr. Hall said that he had told George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, about the formation of the Carter-Mondale committee. Mr. Meany had no comment on the committee, according to a federation spokesman.

Lincoln Letter Takes a Point about Security

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The president's letter is missing President Lincoln's letter.

The theft from the National Archives came to light this week in testimony on Capitol about security problems at the facility.

Lincoln's brief handwritten letter, dated May 30, 1861, asked the president to act on a plan to build an Army officer's archives. spokesman said the letter's disappearance was noted July 16. It had been in the Military Archives Sure Room, which is locked a combination known only to persons.

OCTOBER Week 44

29 MONDAY	30 TUESDAY	31 WEDNESDAY
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THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS. PARIS CONFERENCE.

The fourth in a series of working conferences sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Limited will be held on the 29th and 30th October 1979, in Paris.

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## NATO's Need to Standardize

Since conventional arms sales are a generally accepted instrument of foreign policy, although of questionable value, and since they affect the balance of payments and level of employment in producer countries, and since the existence of an arms industry is bound up with a nation's self-image and its capacity to project power, no government is likely to willingly renounce its right to produce weapons and sell them abroad. This is especially true for the Western nations now that the price of oil has risen sharply, forcing consumers to export what they can, including arms, to offset the drain on their hard-currency reserves.

In a series of articles for the International Herald Tribune this week, Jonathan Kandell examined several aspects of the conventional arms competition. He particularly drew attention to a grave security risk implicit in the rivalry of Western nations for Third World and other foreign arms business. "Nationalism and profits," Kandell wrote, "are on a headlong collision course with security needs. If a weapon achieves a market abroad, bringing in revenues and supporting jobs at home, it is certain to be placed in the NATO arsenal, even if similar armaments are already in use. That means even more multiplicity of weapons systems and a further impairing of NATO's effectiveness against Warsaw Pact forces, which are larger and standardized with Soviet equipment." Standardization is the key. It is shocking that NATO forces must operate with weapons systems that are incompatible. Since the arms trade, like the Warsaw Pact, is likely to be a fact of international life for a long time, the Western nations would be well-advised to deal quickly and effectively with their security problem.

The arms business is devilishly enmeshed

in a web of economic, political and security interests. But it would be short-sighted on the part of Western leaders to neglect mutual security in favor of narrower national pursuits. So far the NATO allies have lacked the political will to reach agreement on even the foundations of an Atlantic Alliance coordinated defense industry that would produce a single main battle tank to replace the seven different ones now in use, or a bullet that can be fired from every rifle in the NATO arsenal. Outgunned as NATO is by the Warsaw Pact, NATO's political leaders should be expected to put a higher premium on efficiency.

It is possible, though by no means certain, that such an arrangement by the Western nations might mean a reduction in profits or jobs in one country or another. But if that should happen, leaders clever enough to devise the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Monetary System could, undoubtedly, be clever enough to invent an equalizing mechanism. The establishment of a rationalized NATO defense industry obviously will not put an end to national defense industries. There will be products of advanced weapons research that no government will care to share, even with its closest allies. And there will be weapons other than those designed for NATO that individual governments will want to sell to third countries for either foreign policy or commercial reasons.

Because most nations contend that they sell weapons abroad largely to keep their domestic arms industries viable, perhaps the existence of a NATO industry will dampen over-all sales, especially to Third World countries. But even if that fails to happen, at least NATO will not lose a battle, or even a war, for lack of a unified communications system.

## The SALT-2 Argument

In a way, the administration has already succeeded beyond its wildest dreams in the effort to win Senate approval of the SALT-2 treaty. Here it is barely midsummer, and a growing chorus of important voices (whose opposition had been most feared) is saying that the treaty itself is no villain, that its ratification is almost a matter of indifference, that the fundamental strategic problems that most concern them are in fact beyond the power of the treaty, as such, either to remedy or even make much worse. That is necessarily a foreshortened and somewhat distorted version of the positions taken by Henry Kissinger and Georgia's Sen. Sam Nunn, as well as some others on the skeptical middle-right. And each has sketched out certain special hesitations and recommendations and objections of his own. But it is still fair to say that in some unexpected and consequential sense both have pronounced the treaty neutral — meaning that its significance and therefore its merit can only be judged in terms of the use the administration plans to make of its relatively permissive terms.

In this they were accepting a line of argument the administration has been plying with ever greater fervor for months: that the SALT-2 accords are neutral and harmless so far as the changes in the strategic balance that worry a lot of senators and others are concerned. Yes, it is all too unfortunately true, this argument goes, that for a period in the early to middle (or late) 1980s the U.S. land-based ICBM force will be vulnerable to destruction by Soviet attack. But, in the context of ratifying the accords, the principal reply has not been that this is an unrealistic fear or that the United States would still have enough nuclear explosive power available to counterattack mercilessly and thus to deter in the first place (the standard answers). Rather it has been that the treaty under consideration did not cause the pending "sitting duck" status of the Minuteman force and, most important, does nothing to prevent our taking steps to remedy this status. The argument runs that the proposed development of the new MX mobile land-based missile and some other military initiatives, all countenanced by the accords, will provide the remedy.

To the evident discomfiture of some of the treaty's supporters in and out of the administration, prominent critics such as Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Nunn have now accepted this construction of the treaty's inherent meaning and merit — almost. The difference is that they are insisting, as a condition of support, on tougher military and political measures, and they want them in hand before the SALT accords are approved.

The administration asked for this. There was never any prospect — nor should there have been — of its being able to have the SALT accords discussed in that detached,

antiseptic, "no linkage" way some of its spokesmen originally seemed to be insisting on, as if the treaty and protocol were self-contained and self-sufficient and self-enforcing documents that enjoyed a clean and innocent life apart from the conduct of the armed-to-the-teeth and not-very-friendly parties that had signed them. So it was always in the cards that the SALT documents would be considered in the context of larger Soviet-U.S. relations and of Soviet behavior. And once the administration (properly) enlarged the whole debate to include the changing strategic relationship and its own plans (that is, the MX) for dealing with it — they could hardly expect to keep others, like Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Nunn, from pursuing this line of thought — to somewhat different, or at least more stringent, conclusions.

You do not have to believe in all the improbable-to-preposterous scenario warfare the arms specialists set forth to believe that the conditions the warriors describe, starting in the early 1980s, are worth worrying about. That should be a central focus of the arms debate. And even though the treaty is "neutral" in the sense of not ruling out steps to change these conditions, there is nothing wrong with making the treaty's acceptance contingent on certain undertakings from the administration about how it will act to reduce the high risks inherent in a situation where the U.S. land-based ICBMs are known to be theoretically vulnerable to attack by the other side and of potential military use only if they are preemptively fired at the war-edge of an international conflict.

We think the critics are right to make evidence of an authentic and active effort to reverse this situation a central issue of treaty ratification. Our confidence does not extend, however, to the particular weapon system that has been selected to do the main part of the job. In gaining the approval of SALT-1, a commitment to the Trident submarine — premature and now conceded by many to have been wrong — was undertaken. The MX system, along with the implausible basing modes being discussed for it, has as many serious and impressive critics (on both sides of the debate) as the Trident had, and the MX case looks to be even stronger. At the very least, the momentum toward acceptance of this system should be slowed and various proposed alternatives weighed. It is correct to say that SALT-2 can only be reasonably considered in the context of the changing U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship and how the U.S. land-based missile force can be made more stable and secure over the next decades. There are far too many question marks surrounding the MX to suggest that it should have the principal part in this urgent project.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

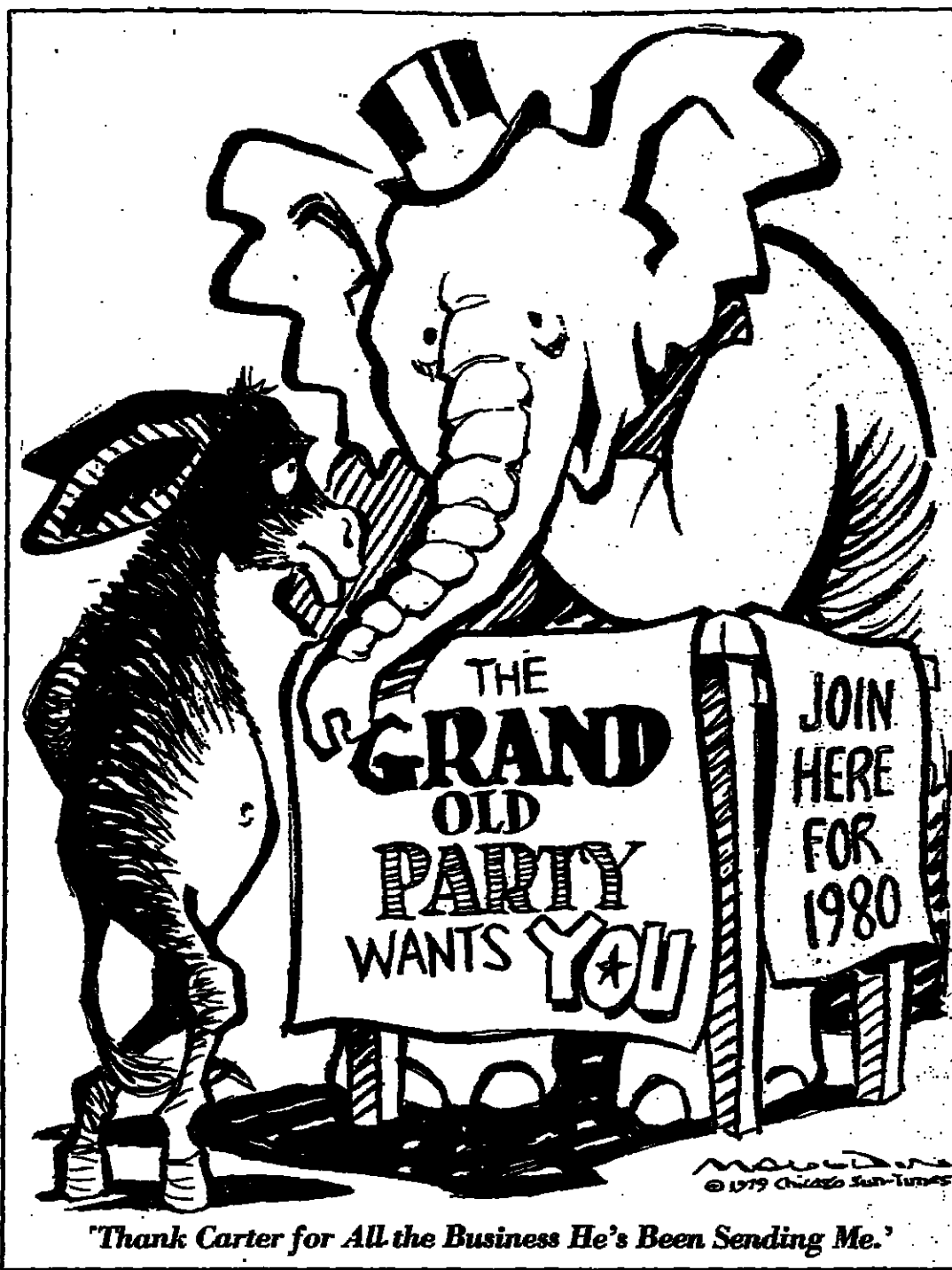
August 2, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "The Cincinnati Enquirer agrees with this newspaper that the National Committees of both the great political parties should see that future conventions shall be free from the immediate presence of thousands of demonstrative spectators, virtually participating in the proceedings. It is vitally necessary that the important business should be transacted under conditions conducive to deliberation and orderly debate. As our esteemed contemporary satirically observes: 'The country can provide itself with quadrangular circuses and beer gardens in some other way.'"

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1929

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Police reserves were ordered out tonight to help quell a race riot that broke out in the Negro section after Patrolman Fitzgerald had been shot and killed by Dave Singleton, a Negro. Fitzgerald had been shot through the heart when he entered the Negro section to investigate a case. Although no definite testimony as to the slayer was taken, Singleton's resistance when the police appeared is taken as confession of his guilt, for he was heavily armed and fired from behind the bolted door of his shack. After the police killed Singleton, they waded into a tangling mob of whites and blacks, out for vengeance for their respective races.



"Thank Carter for All the Business He's Been Sending Me."

## A Look at Iraq's Hussein

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA — The mercurial, highly disparate mass of people known as the Arab world has a new preoccupation.

For the past few weeks, "Iraq watching" has to some extent replaced concern and speculation about the ups and downs of what is often called "President Carter's peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt.

Getting richer in petrodollars, committed to friendship with the Soviet Union but mercilessly hunting down local communists, denying Israel's right to exist but increasing trade with the United States, Iraq has frequently been an enigma to Middle East watchers. The interest in the country of 11 million and the third largest oil exporter (after Saudi Arabia and Iran) has grown since Saddam Hussein, 42, formally took over power last month.

### Charisma

Mr. Hussein has been a "gray eminence" for a number of years, particularly since ailing president Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr was preparing to leave the scene. When Mr. Bakr finally stepped down, Mr. Hussein not only became president but also premier, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and secretary general of the Iraqi Ba'ath Socialist Party.

To many Arabs, the presentable, elegant Iraqi looms as a new leader whose charisma is likely to spill over the country's borders. In an area devoid of galvanizing leadership, Iraq's Hussein appears to some Arabs almost as a "new ناصر."

It is obviously, much too early to predict whether Mr. Hussein can electrify the Arab masses to the same extent as Nasser did. Nasser was a leader of the most populous but also one of the poorest Arab nations. His successor, President Anwar Sadat, is tarnished by accepting "President Carter's treaty." No other Arab leader has succeeded in making an imprint on the turbulent Middle Eastern scene since 1970.

### Kurdish Problem

For the time being, Mr. Hussein has been proceeding cautiously, apparently determined to put his house in order first. And that appears to be a somewhat difficult task.

Iraq's 5 million Kurds are restive once again, helped by the former followers of Mustafa Barzani, who began to trickle into the country from Iran led by Barzani's son, Masoud.

There are difficulties with Iran, gripped by the chaos and frenzy of the Islamic revolution. Earlier this year, Iran accused Iraq of "massing troops" along the Shatt el-Arab river, which forms part of the frontier between the two countries. The new leaders of Iran have not forgotten

the fact that Mr. Hussein was one of the last statesmen voicing support for the deposed shah.

Iran has also blamed Iraq for fomenting unrest among the Arab population of the oil-producing Khuzestan province.

There are strains in Iraq's relationship with Moscow, despite the 15-year friendship treaty. Although Mr. Hussein was one of the engineers of the treaty, he is on record as saying:

### Nuances

"We are not a satellite of Moscow. We are sometimes in agreement, sometimes in semi-agreement and sometimes in disagreement."

One of the main "disagreements" was Iraq's refusal of both landing rights and airspace for Soviet planes supplying Cuban forces fighting in the Horn of Africa. Also, over the past year, Iraq has been diversifying its arms purchases; Moscow no longer being the sole supplier.

Many Arabs regard Iraq as changing from a "superhawk" to an "unconditionally supporting" Palestinian terrorism — to a more conservative nation, conscious of its steadily growing bank account. This, perhaps, is an oversimplification. Mr. Hussein, however, has shown himself to be very much aware of political nuance. Only time will tell whether his approach is what the Arab masses have been waiting for.

To be sure, he behaved with typical Arab gusto when the plan of the Iraqi-Syrian "merger" was conceived last January. "We will be a single state: one army, one foreign ministry, one national anthem, one flag," he said at the time. It almost sounded like one of Nasser's speeches. And the results — at this time — appear to be the same.

Arab governments appear concerned about the nature of the future relationship between Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran and Mr. Hussein's Iraq. While conscious of the emotional and religious impact of the Iranian revolution, most Arab rulers are also concerned about its destabilizing aspects. On the one hand committed to Islam and to any power that hoists Islam as its banner, they are also careful not to swing too much toward a country which shows all the signs of instability.

### Arab Fortress

At the time of mutual Iraq-Iran accusations, the Jordanian newspaper Al-Rai said: "Iraq is an Arab fortress but Iran today supports all Arab causes. It is the duty of all Arabs to mediate the dispute."

Neither Iran nor Mr. Hussein needed nor asked for any mediators. And the Arabs seemed to be reassured of one key fact: Mr. Hussein is not likely to compromise on the question of Israel.

Iraq may no longer be an open supporter of Palestinian terrorism but neither is it a believer in any form of accommodation with Israel.

Mr. Hussein is emphatic about that. "The Arabs will not always be weak," he said recently. "Their strength is growing daily. In 10 years there will be a different equation."

Ten years is a long time anywhere, particularly in the Middle East. But since he has been associated with Iraq's regime for the past 10 years, Mr. Hussein has remained steadfast on this issue.

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## New Movement in Namibia

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The future of southern Africa hangs by a thread — will it be war, or will it be change? It could well be that the mind of the South African on the one hand, and the guerrillas on the other, is set in concrete. In which case, nothing the West does can avert a long drawn out bitter conflict, spreading from Rhodesia and Namibia into South Africa itself.

It is just conceivable, however, that there are still influences at work that push both sides to a compromise even now. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Namibia dispute.

After two years of intensive negotiations with the Western "contact group" of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, the sides are only, in substance, inches apart.

### Fear

What keeps them from final agreement is partly the South African fear that an agreement that would allow UN supervised elections might bring the Marxist-inclined South-West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) to power. Partly, too, it is SWAPO's fear that at the last-gasp victory would be snatched from them by an electoral alliance of the more conservative elements of the black population in coalition with white settlers.

For outside diplomats attempting to win an elusive accord, such a fine balance in the power equation appears as a virtue. Both sides should compromise if only because the other side thinks it would win. It is not easy to establish whose fault it is that the deal is not made. Both sides have compromised generously. Both sides have given away positions that at one time they swore they would never shift from. Yet both sides have a habit of throwing new demands on the table when all seems cleared for action.

On April 10, 1978, the five Western nations placed their proposals for a suitable compromise before the UN Security Council. They asked for the recall of the South African and SWAPO soldiers to bases to be followed within three months by the withdrawal of all but 1,500 South African troops to South Africa.

## Time's Running Out For Carter Recovery

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The calendar now becomes the dominant fact of life for Jimmy Carter and his struggle for political survival. The sands of time, as the poets say, are running fast for this president.

At the outside, he has 15 months to establish a reputation as a competent leader before the voters pass judgment on his reelection.

Given the fact that his polls are sampling historic lows and he has publicly acknowledged serious shortcomings in his past performance and rebuffed virtually the entire domestic side of his Cabinet, that is little enough time to repair the damage.

### Heavier Odds

But there are many politicians in both parties who think the vital deadline for Carter will fall sooner than that. The Democratic convention opens in New York a year from now, and there are many who believe Carter faces heavier odds in gaining renomination than he does against a Republican challenger in the general election.

With the filing of a fund-raising committee for California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the reality of that challenge is at hand. Meanwhile, the pressures on Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to enter the race against Carter continue to mount.

Whatever Camp David and the Cabinet, shake-up have accomplished for his administration, they have not quieted the rebellion against Carter in his own party. If the nomination struggle is critical — as it almost surely is — then the starkness of Carter's timetable for recovery is even greater than the 12-to-15 month deadlines suggested.

The precinct caucuses in Iowa come next Jan. 21, the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 16, with those dates in mind, a veteran Democrat with ties to both Carter and Kennedy applies to describe this as a "180-day presidency." On the critical issues of energy and the economy, social and urban policy, where Carter has basically restructured his administration in the past fortnight, that is all the time that is left to produce results.

### Salesmanship

To many observers, that suggests that salesmanship, rather than substantive performance, must be the hallmark of the 180-day government. The problems of inflation and energy dependence are too stubborn, the bureaucratic and congressional barriers to breakthroughs in urban or social policy too high, to think that Carter can claw his way back to public esteem by his record of accomplishment in the next six months.

What he has to do, this analysis

holds, is get out and sell him to the U.S. people as a fellow citizen struggling to cope with unimaginable challenges. The cautions are that the president self accepts this view, began to revise his schedule to himself at least a day a week what amounts to campaign side Washington.

His new Cabinet appointments to people who can carry Carter's message to the voters on behalf of the president.

But Washington is full of tales that the hard-sell approach work. And among these tales is a growing belief that Carter's timetable may be even earlier crisis point — on could come within 90 days.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash., forecast such a crisis comes which led Carter to resign Jackson's bad judgment. But he is far from alone. J. Sasser, the manager of Reagan's undeclared presidential campaign, foresees a "crunch point" for Carter, as Sasser believes likely the president's peace has not really been by the July elections and (C) polls once again begin to fall.

### Squeeze

Others see the showdown when the heating season is New England and the co-squeeze of 85-cents-a-gallon compounds the recession and produces a demand on dy from his own constituents he lead a rescue effort by for president.

Still others think the most crisis could come on Oct. 1, Florida, when mass meetings held to choose delegates to a convention, and a potent Kennedy organization to strength against the Carter in a state which Carter, at 1976 victory, cannot afford to lose. Consequently, Carter can't afford to let the politicians. But they are right in one. He has precious little time well.

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In Text Leaked to Press

# Red Brigades Dissidents Score Leaders

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Aug. 1 (NYT) — Members of Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization have become embroiled in a bitter internal dispute, the leaders being attacked by dissidents as "Stalinists" who misjudged the mood of the country, handled the kidnap-murder of Premier Aldo Moro and let successes "go to their heads."

The split became public this week when Lotta Continua (The Struggle Continues), a leftist Rome newspaper, published a 20-page document containing the dissidents' charges. The paper said that document had been left on its steps at night.

In the document, the "command" of the Red Brigades is rebuffed as a small group of men using military-type terrorist operations from an underground headquarters in self-imposed, dictatorial isolation from the rest of the nation.

The dissidents are described as a group of more politically minded revolutionaries, who have rejected the necessity of armed violence but want to combine it with political and social action in factories, hospitals and the slums, with help of the mass of disaffected students, workers and other citizens. The document implies that there was a power struggle and that dissidents lost, leaving the "Stalinists" in control of the organization.

The document is judged genuine by experts who have analyzed its

terminology and content. It is reported to have borne the names of Velio Morucci and Adriana Faranda, members of the Red Brigades who were arrested two months ago. It is believed to have been written as a position paper for a debate in the organization at some time before the arrests.

## Unwelcome Implications

Not all of the document's far-reaching implications are welcome to Italy's law enforcement authorities. Some police officers believe that the open break in the unity of the Red Brigades will reduce the effectiveness of the terrorist organization and ultimately destroy it. Investigators had been unable all along to penetrate the organization. None of the approximately 250 persons currently in jail on suspicion of involvement in terrorist operations has given valuable inside information to the police, officials say. Now there is hope that, at the least, a few defectors and informers may materialize.

But other officials find it alarming to think that the most extremist elements have won the power struggle in the terrorist organization and are presumably free to act as they please.

Some officials now suspect that Mr. Morucci and Mrs. Faranda were "handed over" to the police by the command of the Red Brigades. The two were found in a rented room in Prati, a middle-class neighborhood of Rome, near the

place where several getaway cars used in terrorist operations had been stolen or abandoned. They had an arsenal of weapons, including the machine pistol used in Mr. Moro's murder, stashed under their bed, along with paraphernalia used in guerrilla operations.

Mr. Morucci and Mrs. Faranda were arrested by criminal police acting on a tip, not by the anti-terrorist squads. It has been reported that a few weeks before their arrest their superiors ordered them to give up a more protected hideout for the obviously less secure apartment in Prati.

## Showdown Visit

At about the time of the move last February or March, Mr. Morucci, who is believed to have been the head of the "Rome Column" of the Red Brigades, received the visit of several members of the central command, according to an internal document of the organization captured by police and cited in the press several weeks ago. During that visit, it is believed, occurred the showdown between the dissidents and the leaders of the organization.

In a survey of the history of political terrorism in Italy, that document said that in the early 1970s there was in Italy a Revolutionary Movement of the Left, which remained ineffectual because it had no leadership and no military



A NEW FACE — A self-portrait of the 19th-century artist Delacroix is featured on a 100-franc note that enters circulation today in France. It is slightly smaller than the previous design, which is being discontinued because of forgery.

organization. The Red Brigades organization was set up to give this movement a cutting edge, the document said; but it added that during the years that followed, the organization gradually became mired in bureaucratic rigidity, and lost contact with the rest of the country to the point of impeding the class struggle, instead of furthering it.

Renato Curcio and other founding members of the Red Brigades were good leaders who understood the complexity of the revolutionary struggle, the document said, adding that the second-generation leaders — those who have been directing operations for the last several years — had become "arrogant and presumptuous."

"They mistake modern-day Italy for Russia of 1917 or, worse, China of 1949," the document said. The

kidnap-murder of Aldo Moro, it went on, showed the "immense potential" of the revolutionary movement, but the leaders squandered that advantage because they continued to carry out isolated terrorist attacks against individuals instead of combining guerrilla operations with political and social agitation in factories, working-class neighborhoods and the universities, where large parts of the population could have been mobilized.

The ability to mobilize powerful military means during the Moro affair "went to the heads" of the leaders of the organization and caused them to believe that they could touch off an armed popular uprising simply by goading the government into repressive police measures. "This was madness," the document said.

## Obituaries

# William Todman, TV Games Producer

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP) — William Todman, 62, half of the Goodson-Todman television team that produced such hit game shows as "Match Game," "What's My Line" and "The Price Is Right," has died after surgery, his secretary said.

Mr. Todman, who died Sunday night, would have been 63 yesterday. He had a history of heart trouble and became ill at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y., last week and was taken to a hospital here, where he underwent surgery Sunday.

Mr. Todman and his partner, Mark Goodson, were among the earliest and most successful TV producers, forming their partnership in 1946.

## Joseph J. Kotalla

BREDA, The Netherlands, Aug. 1 (AP) — Joseph J. Kotalla, 71, one of the last three German war criminals held in the Netherlands, has died in prison, Dutch Radio reported today.

Kotalla, 70, was convicted after World War II for atrocities committed while he was deputy commander of a concentration camp at Amersfoort in the Netherlands. He was accused at the trial of organizing and taking part in the execution of prisoners.

He was sentenced to death, but later received life imprisonment. The two other convicted war

criminals held at Breda are Franz Fischer, 78, and Ferdinand aus der Funten, 70.

## Frank O. Moseley

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 1 (UPI) — Frank O. Moseley, 68, former athletic director and head football coach at Virginia Tech, died yesterday of cancer at a hospital here.

Mr. Moseley retired as athletic director in June of last year after helping guide Virginia Tech's program to national prominence.

Coming to Tech in 1951 as athletic director and football coach, Mr. Moseley compiled a record of 54-42-4 in 10 seasons as coach before relinquishing the job to Jerry Claiborne in 1960.

A quarterback for the University of Alabama in the 1930s, Mr. Moseley served as an assistant under Paul (Bear) Bryant when Mr. Bryant coached at Maryland and Kentucky.

## Clarence E. Manion

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 1 (UPI) — Clarence E. Manion, 83, former dean of the University of Notre Dame law school and conservative radio and television commentator, has died.

Mr. Manion, who created the

## Henry Robbins

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI) — Book editor Henry Robbins, 51, who during his career handled such writers as Tom Wolfe, Donald Barthelme and Joan Didion, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Robbins, vice president and editor-in-chief for adult books at E.P. Dutton, was stricken while on his way to work, a spokesman for the publishing house said.

## Beatrice Lehman

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Beatrice Lehman, 76, stage, movie and television actress, died here yesterday.

In 1977, she was named Radio Actress of the Year.

Miss Lehman, daughter of a magistrate, won praise from critics for varied roles, but did not achieve her ambition to play Shakespeare until 1947, when she was the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at Stratford-on-Avon.

In 1945, Miss Lehman became president of Equity, the actors' union.

# Moscow Claiming Success With Global Radio Service

By Thomas Kent

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — Soviet officials are delighted with their latest effort in radio propaganda, claiming that the ambitious project — the Radio Moscow World Service — is hogging the airwaves.

Designed to increase credibility, it beamed around the world in English for 19 hours a day, the program is heard by millions of listeners and brings in 1,000 letters a month.

Many old-time propaganda shows have been blue-penciled on scripts to make the programs acceptable to Western audiences. Program planners say that in two of the oldest standbys of political jargon — "imperialism" and "capitalism" — may soon be "nixed from the air."

"Perhaps we're becoming more sophisticated," says Vladimir Zverev, a veteran English-language commentator. "We want to speak a human voice. We are human beings."

Meanwhile, thousands of Russians are tuning in to the World Service, even if they do not understand English, because of its Soviet rock and disco music. Such music is little time on local radio.

The World Service programs even help to distract the young Russians from Western broadcasts. Western programs

beamed to the Soviet Union have long irritated Soviet authorities, who assert that many of them are anti-Soviet.

The World Service has been undergoing revisions since last October, when it replaced a series of shorter programs beamed to individual parts of the world. Its light programs of news, commentaries and music, intended to remind many listeners of the BBC World Service.

While the BBC plays the chiming of Big Ben to announce the hours, Radio Moscow uses the Kremlin chiming. News formats are similar. And with propaganda clichés disappearing from the Moscow programs, a listener searching for the BBC might hear several news items before realizing that his dial is tuned to the Soviet frequency.

Radio Moscow officials deny any intention to steal BBC listeners, and claim to be flattered by suggestions that their top announcers speak such good English that they can be mistaken for those of the BBC.

Ghely Shakhov, chief of Radio Moscow, says that he sometimes wishes his staff would speak in "more broken English" to avoid confusion.

Radio Moscow also faces controversy over the high power of its transmitters and its policy of broadcasting the same program simultaneously on many spots on the dial. In the already overcrowded world airwaves, the Moscow broadcasts reduce the space for other stations.

The Radio Moscow announcers range from members of diplomatic families who have spent long periods living in Britain or the United States to new graduates of the Soviet capital's foreign language institutes. One fulltime announcer, 25-year-old Marina Dynova, graduated several years ago from the capital's most renowned foreign language academy.

Also working for Radio Moscow have been Americans and Britons who have settled in the Soviet Union.

## U.K. Crash Toll Rises to 17 Dead

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Aug. 1 (UPI) — The death toll has risen to 17 persons after yesterday's crash of a charter plane into the North Sea after an attempted take-off from Sumburgh airport in the Shetland Islands.

The 30 survivors either swam to safety or were pulled from the choppy waters by helicopters and small fishing boats, police said. The plane sank in 70 feet of water and officials said 11 bodies remained trapped inside when the search for survivors was suspended yesterday.

The plane, a twin-engine turboprop Dornier Hawker Siddeley, was carrying 44 Shetland Sea oil rig workers and a three-member crew to Aberdeen, Scotland, the oil company shore base. "We believe it went into the sea and never got airborne," a spokesman for Shell said.

# Huge Hailstones, Violent Winds Pound Colorado and Wyoming

DENVER, Aug. 1 — Black clouds boiled up along the front range of the Rocky Mountains yesterday, threatening more of the hailstorms and violent winds that have injured dozens and caused millions of dollars damage in recent weeks.

The unusual storms in the mile-high plains and mountain foothills that stretch from Colorado Springs to Casper, Wyo., brought more hail to the region in July than to any other place in the United States, Steve Markkanen of the National Weather Service said.

On Monday, hailstones the size of grapefruit pounded Fort Collins, 50 miles north of Denver, injuring about 25 persons and causing an estimated \$20 million damage to cars and homes. Dr. William Repert, medical director of the emergency room at Poudre Valley Memorial Hospital, said he had never seen such injuries.

"Most were direct hits, mostly on heads," he said. "We treated 15 to 18 persons for scalp lacerations, and picked glass out of others. Most of them also had big swollen bruises on arms and shoulders."

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## The London Stage

## 'A Life in the Theater' Goes Wrong in Writing

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 1 (IHT) — Despite rising prices, extra taxes and correspondingly falling audience figures, the London theater in midsummer continues to be as active as Broadway in mid-November. Of the four shows to have opened here in late July, two have come straight from New York — and the first of the summer's Broadway imports proves something of a disappointment.

David Mamet's "A Life in the Theater" at the Open Space is a wonderful idea for a play gone disastrously wrong in the writing.

The setting is a dressing room, and the cast consists of two actors: one an old Barrymoresque barnstormer with memories of better days, the other a chilly, ambitious lad on his way up.

In the course of a long evening, they leave their dressing room for the stage about half a dozen times to perform snippets from their repertoire: a little Chekhov here, a war melodrama there. In each of these mini-parodies, disaster strikes — zippers burst, moustaches fall off, lines are forgotten. The sheer tackiness of the actors' lives, right down to the holes in their underpants, is contrasted with the glamour they are supposed to be conjuring up on stage.

The actors are so bad, and their theater so unbelievably tacky, that they can hardly be considered representative of their profession on either side of the Atlantic — none of which would matter were Mamet (author of the haunting "American Buffalo") purely interested in doing jokes about awful acting.

But somewhere in "A Life in the Theater" there is a much more serious theme, about the way an actor, in taking on so many other lives, loses sight of his own. That theme gets lost along the way despite strong performances from Freddie Jones and Patrick Ryecart. We are thus left with a few old backstage gags and the feeling that we have been hit over the head for hours with bound volumes of Variety.

At Hampstead, Richard Harris' "Outside Edge" is a sub-Ayckbourn little comedy about the private lives of a cricketing eleven and their assorted wives and girlfriends. The jokes tend to be of the most basic variety ("I've come from East Molesey," "I don't blame you"), and Mr. Harris doesn't seem to have a lot he wants to say about his characters beyond that they're all more or less unhappily paired sexually and that cricket is no substitute for anything beyond permanent boyhood. He does however have some superb actors, including Maureen Lipman and Ian Trigger — she playing a bricklayer and he a master chef locked into one of the most

hilariously implausible marriages of recent times. Terminal boredom is lended off by a series of infinitely detailed performances.

At The Queens on Shaftesbury Avenue, C.P. Taylor's "And a Nightingale Sang" is one of those musical nostalgia shows that once seemed the exclusive province of Peter Nichols. The setting is, despite the title, not Berkeley Square but World War II Newcastle, and the cast are members of a vociferous family plus their lovers.

If you can imagine Coward's "This Happy Breed" somehow merged with "Forget-Me-Not-Lane," you'll have some idea of what's afoot here, confusing though that may be to the Japanese tourist trade. There are some rich and ripe performances. Patricia Routledge as the manic Catholic mother and Gemma Jones as her partially-disabled daughter both look as though they should be part of some long-running television soap opera — "Another Family at War" perhaps.

If you know a lot about the suburbs of Newcastle, there are doubtless some good jokes here, and if, 40 years later, the most you want of British wartime play is sentiment, schmalz and echoes of Vera Lynn, then hurry along. What you'll still get, though, is a box of 1940s chocolates from which someone has carefully removed all the hard centers.

Next door at the Globe Theater is "Songbook," yet another courageous attempt (and one far less doomed than most) at the Great British Musical. Composer Monty Norman and lyricist Julian More, who did "Expresso Bongo" and the English "Irma la Douce," have come up with a format that neatly avoids the old West End problem of a musical plot.

Taking a hint from "Cole," "Coward Custard" and "Side by Side by Sondheim," they have simply invented a songwriter, Moony Shapiro, and cobbled together an evening of the songs he would have written had he existed, if you're still with me.

Thus we get everything from Busby Berkeley parodies through Trenet and Porter pastiches to Beale and disco beats, for Moony was nothing if not a survivor — indeed, when he finally dies (electrocuted by his own Moog synthesiser), the lights go out all over Broadway, although only because of a power outage.

The plot tends to be a little tortuous in its attempts to marry Moony off to an amalgam of all the Mifords, but the freedom it gives a brilliant cast (Anton Rodgers, Diane Healy, Gemma Craven, Diane Langton and Andrew Wadsworth) to ransack the entire 20th-century history of popular songwriting is enviable.



Diane Langton, David Healy in "Songbook."

## 'Porporino' Is Neapolitan Novelty Success at Aix-en-Provence

By David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 1 (IHT) — "Porporino," the principal novelty of this year's Aix-en-Provence Festival and in many respects its principal success, is a curious exercise in musical archaeology — an operatic pastiche based on a recent novel set in a thoroughly dead era of musical history.

The novel, "Porporino, or the Mysteries of Naples" (winner of the Prix Médias in 1974), and its stage adaptation by author Dominique Fernandez, seeks to evoke the world of 17th and 18th-century Neapolitan opera and its dependence on the legendary vocal powers of the castrati — the surgically "fixed" male sopranos and altos for whom most of the great operatic roles of the era were written.

Hardly a pertinent subject these days, one might think, yet the adulation of great singers is still with us, and the androgynous, bisexual world of soprano heroes has a certain relevance in the era of unisex and gay rights.

## High-Camp Staging

This world premiere was a mixture of spoken text (part historical data, part sociological humbug) and instrumental and vocal music drawn from a dozen composers of the epoch (Mozart, Pergolesi, Tommaso Traetta, Nicola Jommelli, Porpora, Durante, Leo and others). The text and staging, by Patrick Guinand, bordered on high camp, particularly in the personage of Prince Sansero, patron of the arts, protector of castrati, alchemist and metaphysician. In this role, Daniel Emilfork was required to stalk around and declaim as if rehearsing for a third-rate revival of "Nosferatu."

Fortunately there were the flamboyantly frivolous sets and costumes of Pier Luigi Pizzi and,

above all, the music, superbly delivered by two outstanding singers portraying castrati who were both friends and rivals. Tenor Bruce Brewer (Porporino) and counter-tenor James Bowman (Feliciano) got the message and conveyed it, and the message is the seductive power of this extravagant and exuberant music when sung with a triumphant conviction that transcends the nonsense of the texts.

Although a tenor is a historical error, Brewer actually had the best of it, singing the soprano music transposed down an octave, but soaring with ease and style more than two octaves up to high Ds in arias from Pergolesi's "Adriano in Siria" and Jommelli's "Achille in Sciro."

Bowman's pitch is closer to the original, but the modern counter-tenor has neither the range nor the power of a castrato. Still, he had great fun with his music, notably the Porpora aria in which the singer competes in brilliance with an accompanying trumpet, although he seemed a bit discomfited by some of his campy stage business.

Mozart has long been the house composer in Aix, although he has not fared too well in recent years. This year's new production of "The Marriage of Figaro" was a singularly leaden and joyless affair, largely due to the misfeasance of Jorge Lavelli and Max Griesmer.

This director-designer team has worked wonders both with over-

machinery, among them Barbara Hendricks as Susanna, Valerie Masterson as the Countess, Ann Murray as Cherubino (whose military uniform suggested service as a hotel doorman), Michael Devlin as the Count, Samuel Ramey as Figaro, and Jules Bastin as Bartolo.

The general malaise seemed to hang over the pit too, where Neville Martin and his Academy of St. Martin in the Fields — Mazzaretti of eminent credentials — were installed. A crisp and alert overture promised much, but thereafter it was only occasionally, notably in the great second-act finale, that the music asserted its rights and gave the production some forward propulsion.

Some excellent singers were hampered by this gummy oil in Mozart and da Ponte's precision.

bringing to the role and its music the essentially guttural quality conspicuously lacking in such recent Lucias as Joan Sutherland and Beverly Sills.

But even with her gallant rescue feat, the production — an uneven performance most notable for the singing of the chorus and the playing of the Manchester Camerata under the direction of Anthony Hoag — took second place to the occasion and the setting.

As an Edwardian spa, Buxton is ideally suited to an opera festival, with its pavilion, gardens, hotels and other facilities, not to mention the opera house itself, with a seating capacity of 1,000 and excellent acoustics, much enhanced by an orchestra pit sunk to an almost Bayreuthian depth.

There has been much talk of Buxton as a Glyndebourne of the north, but its location gives it a regional character quite different from Glyndebourne, only an hour by car or train from London.

Buxton is in the center of a countryside rich in excursion attractions; it invites a longer stay, with the opera as only the centerpiece of a more widely diversified visit. As festivals go, it is more akin to Ireland's Westford than to Glyndebourne.

This year's festival offers only the one opera, with performances spread over two weeks. Next year there will be four weeks, beginning July 22, and the sponsors will offer Berlioz's "Beatrice and Benedict" and Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet," a welcome addition to a summer festival's calendar.

The emergency necessitated some modification of what was to have been a historically noteworthy production of "Lucia" — without the traditional and substantial cuts and without coloratura embellishment. Those scenes in which Lucia is involved had to be given in the traditional manner, however; Miss Cook knowing them in no other.

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## U.S. Troupe Stages Latin Drama in Orleans Abbey

By Thomas Quinn Curran

ORLEANS, France, Aug. 1 (IHT) — The Wagon Theater of Charlottesville, Va., an enterprising group pioneering in broadening the scope of the U.S. stage, undertook a long trek this week to the outskirts of Orleans.

In the Saint-Benoit monastery, founded in the 6th century, the visitors staged and filmed the 12th-century Latin liturgical drama "Vistatio Sepulchri" on the altar and in the aisles of the chapel. The play is considered a perfect specimen of the Easter dramas created in the churches of the Middle Ages. The original manuscript is in the Orleans library and is probably the work of the abbey's scholars. At that time it was performed by Saint-Benoit monks after a vigil in the early hours of Easter morning.

## Festivals

## Festive 'Lucia' at Buxton

By Henry Pleasants

BUXTON, England, Aug. 1 (IHT) — As of Monday night, Europe has had a new opera festival, picturesquely situated here in the highlands of Derbyshire, roughly midway between Manchester and Sheffield.

The inaugural was a gala performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" — this is Walter Scott country, the setting for "Ivanhoe" — in a newly remodeled Edwardian opera house dating from 1903 and hitherto serving principally as a movie theater.

It was a festive occasion, attended by royalty, national and local dignitaries, fanfares and fireworks — much dampened by rain — and given additional drama by the sudden illness of the Lucia, Monica Pick-Heronimi, and her last-minute replacement by Philadelphia-born Deborah Cook of the Bavarian State Opera, who arrived from Munich less than two hours before curtain by air via Düsseldorf, and under police escort from the Manchester airport.

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## OPEC Light-Oil Production Cuts Tightening Market, Lifting Price

Winston-Williams  
YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A production cutback in the last few days by the smaller producers in OPEC is tightening supply of so-called sweet, light oil, leading to widespread speculation that OPEC's month-old price gains may be further lifted.

Overall crude supplies are returning to normal. Within the last week Nigeria has told customers that it is planning to cut production by 10 percent and Algeria has told some buyers that its supply would be cut by 20 percent. Yesterday two Kuwaiti newspapers reported that production in that country would be cut by 25 percent. And, earlier this month, Libya threatened to cut off oil exports to the United States.

These countries are important producers of the low-sulfur, high-yielding crude that is known in the oil industry as "sweet" or "light" because it produces less pollution when burned and is easier to refine. Some of the countries that produce it are among the most militant members in OPEC and were upset at the pricing agreements reached in Geneva last June.

Many of the smaller countries were not at all sympathetic to the price agreement at Geneva, said Bruce Wilson, an analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "This is an attempt to tighten the market for light oil. I don't believe we've seen the end of OPEC price increases this year."

Not all analysts are willing to predict price increases so soon but they agree that some producers are willing to ignore the official OPEC price range of \$18 to \$23.50 a barrel. "The \$23.50 price ceiling is being challenged with obvious violations," said John Schuchman, director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. Mr. Schuchman thinks that the \$23.50 price range in the OPEC ceilings is too narrow to allow for the variations in the quality of different crudes.

The major U.S. oil companies have reacted differently to the moves toward production cutbacks.

A spokesman for Mobil, the second-largest domestic oil company, said that few of the reported cutbacks had been confirmed by the company. He said that the impact would be minimal because there were sufficient worldwide supplies of sweet crudes. He added, "Any effect on price or supply, large or small, would not be felt until the fourth quarter."

But an executive of another large oil company recalled that spot shortages of gasoline occurred at the end of last summer when supplies of light oil were tight, even though the overall crude supply situation was adequate. Light oil is most useful for producing gasoline and such distillates as diesel fuel, jet fuel and home heating oil, and the executive thinks that these products may absorb the impact of a tighter market for light crudes.

### BP Warning

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—British Petroleum officials warned today that the Nigerian government's decision to cut oil supplies to BP will have a destabilizing effect on world oil supplies and will force up prices in spot markets.

BP Deputy Chairman Monty Pennell said that Nigeria had supplied BP with about 12 million tons of oil annually, most of which was shipped to Continental Europe. The cutoff in supply to BP represents a drop of about 15 percent in the company's total shipments to the continent.

Nigeria is expected to place most, if not all, of this oil on the spot markets, Mr. Pennell said. He predicted that this change will act as a destabilizing factor on world oil prices and that spot prices will rise as various European and other oil companies compete for this new Nigerian crude.



Chrysler President Lee Iacocca (left) checks statistics as Chairman John Riccardo reads a statement during the news conference at which the firm reported its largest quarterly loss.

## U.S. Businesses Turning To 'Financial Gunboats'

By Peter Arnett

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Iran was a disaster. Nicaragua remains a cliff-hanger. China promises the best opportunity in ages but also the greatest risk.

That is the U.S. businessman's sober view of recent political developments in a world where it is becoming increasingly difficult for the safety of foreign investment to be guaranteed.

"We don't use gunboats any more, and the Marines aren't available either," said Alexander Lotocki, an underwriter with the American International Group, who noted that U.S. assets have been expropriated in recent years by 24 countries, most of them in the Third World.

But increasing numbers of businessmen are turning to "financial

gunboats"—or political risk insurance—to bail them out of serious trouble abroad and protect their investments overseas, now estimated at \$160 billion.

"The phones really began to ring when Nicaragua started to collapse," said Mr. Lotocki. With the new government still sorting out policy, U.S. businessmen with millions invested in Nicaragua are waiting anxiously. Very few had insurance.

### 'Caught Short'

"Iran is the excellent example of how American companies were caught short without adequate political risk insurance," said Jay Shapiro, president of the JLS group, an insurance broker based in New York that specializes in political risk policies.

As much as \$30 million will be written in political risk premiums this year, said Harvey Malmgren, a JLS vice president, averaging around 1 percent of contracts valued at \$3 billion in nearly 30 foreign countries. The insurers are selling to businessmen generally outside the Fortune 500 giants who can absorb losses or are covered by the government's Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Coverage can be found in the private marketplace in a week, Mr. Shapiro said. The JLS group, one of the most aggressive, tells business that its assets abroad are as valuable as those in the United States. "We point out that losses by expropriation are as devastating as loss by fire," Mr. Shapiro said.

U.S. business assets have been lost by confiscation in Zaire, Pakistan, India, Brazil and 20 other countries. But expropriation has become more subtle, Mr. Shapiro said. "Countries are more concerned about their image. They might draw up a set of operating conditions that are almost unacceptable under which to do business. They may insist a majority share be sold to locals and this usually means selling under duress," he said. The country also may make payments in local currency and not allow them to be converted to another currency.

Mr. Shapiro and the others sell their insurance by convincing businessmen that they cannot afford to be without it. "We measure the possibilities of loss in economic terms, our judgments reflecting intelligence we gather from around the world," he said. "We try to take the mystery out of dealing overseas."

At a price, political insurance can be obtained for almost any country. But rates, which began around 0.5 percent and are generally about 1 percent, can go as high as 9 percent.

## U.S. Announces Grain Limits of Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will be allowed to buy 10 million tons of U.S. wheat over the 14 months beginning August, the U.S. Agriculture Department announced today. The department also said there will be no wheat set-aside program in effect for the 1980 crop.

The Soviets can buy a total of 17 million tons of U.S. grain in the third year of the U.S.-Soviet grain supply agreement, ending Sept. 30, the USDA said. Of this amount, the U.S.S.R. has already bought around 11.5 million tons of corn and 3.5 million tons of wheat. The decision allows the Soviets to take an additional two million tons of wheat in the third year, the USDA said.

## Netherlands Eases Curb On Borrowing Abroad

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The Dutch Central Bank today announced an easing in regulations for Dutch firms borrowing from nonresidents in foreign currencies or in guilders to finance spending in the Netherlands.

The changes include allowing firms to take up loans with a minimum term to final maturity of seven years, instead of 10 years previously, and permitting them to spend the proceeds of Euroguilder notes issued with this term and meeting other conditions within the Netherlands.

## Chrysler Asks Washington For Bailout of \$1-Billion

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — The alternative to providing federal aid to Chrysler Corp. appears to be letting the company fail. Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long said today.

Yesterday, Chrysler reported a \$207.1-million second-quarter loss, its biggest three-month deficit ever and greater than its loss for all last year. And, faced with the prospect of another big loss this quarter, the beleaguered No. 2 auto company is scrambling to conserve and scrape up cash to maintain operations.

At yesterday's afternoon news conference in Detroit, Chrysler's chairman, John Riccardo, said the company has taken all the steps that could be prudently taken to make "our own way" out of the company's current financial plight, and management is counting on federal government help. Specifically, he said, Chrysler wants \$1 billion over two years in cash advances against proposed future special tax credits. He acknowledged such proposals have not been formally submitted to Congress, and there is no assurance such relief would be approved.

Mr. Long, D-La., said no proposals have been sent to the Hill regarding Chrysler. While he did not say he favored federal aid for Chrysler, he did note that similar arrangements had been made for Lockheed Corp.

At Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that when the Carter administration makes a recommendation on aid for Chrysler, the committee will take a look at the proposal and expedite consideration of it. However, he did not say whether he favored helping the ailing concern. The Treasury Department yesterday said that it is considering Chrysler's request for federal aid.

Meanwhile, the cash-strapped auto company is casting about for sources of funds to remain afloat. Among other things, the company is pressuring its suppliers for extended payment terms, has obtained a \$400-million Japanese bank credit line to finance its purchase of assets.

## Barcelona Traction Holds Annual Vigil

By Irvin Lutsky

TORONTO, Aug. 1 (WP)—A handful of investors conducted their annual vigil last week as Barcelona Traction, Light and Power held its annual meeting. The fading hopes of the shareholders for compensation received little encouragement from Chairman Richard Bachrach.

The company was declared bankrupt in 1948 by a small town court in Spain that ordered its assets sold. But more than 30 years later, the annual ritual required to keep the company alive was carried out again. Directors were elected, auditors reappointed and financial statements presented as required under Canadian law.

The major shareholder, a Belgian company, financed a quarter-century legal fight to recover the assets or gain compensation, but after spending millions of dollars it abandoned the battle in 1974.

Asked if hope remains, Mr. Bachrach quoted an earlier report by the company — "although there are no favorable indications whatsoever, one may not altogether exclude all hope that responsible persons in authority may one day recognize that this company and its shareholders should obtain compensation."

### N.Y. Engineer

The firm was formed in the early years of the century by S.F. Pearson, a New York engineer who was a visionary concerning hydroelectric power. He also established Brazilian Traction, now Brascan, and Mexican Light and Power, taken over by the Mexican government in 1960. The company sprang up in an era when Canadian companies and Canadian capital spread hydroelectric development throughout the world. This helped create the image of Canadian expertise in electric generating equipment that to this day is an intangible plus for export sales of the Candu nuclear reactor.

Mr. Pearson drowned in 1917 in the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine. Barcelona was a thriving company in 1936 when the Spanish Civil War broke out. Franco's forces were financed during the civil war in part by Juan March, an entrepreneur and mystery man who later took over the assets of Barcelona Traction.

Although it is a Canadian company, Barcelona Traction issued bonds payable in British pounds sterling and Spanish pesetas. Mr. March was a major buyer of the sterling bonds in the unsettled war and post-war period at depressed prices. Conveniently, the Spanish government imposed currency controls, blocking the conversion of pesetas into sterling. Unable to obtain funds from its operating subsidiaries in Spain, the company could not pay the interest on the sterling debt.

In the little town of Reus, west of Barcelona, a court declared the company bankrupt. The assets were "optioned" with the only bidder the March interests.

Replacement costs of the assets has been estimated at more than \$200 million, or about \$100 a share. A long and bitter legal battle ensued and finally was abandoned in 1974 because the company could find no court of "competent jurisdiction" outside Spain. Mr. Bachrach said.

## News and Notes

Financial General Bankshares says that a U.S. court ruled that a group of investors from the Middle East could retain their 19-percent stake in the company for another year and continue their attempt to make a tender offer. As part of the legal agreement, the group has raised its offer to \$25 a share from \$22.50.

Alitalia, Italy's national airline, has not yet obtained government authorization for plans announced last May to buy six DC-10s, and it is expected to drop the order, industry sources said. According to a local press report, Alitalia plans to buy Boeing 747s, instead of the McDonnell Douglas DC-10s, but an Alitalia spokesman could not confirm this.

Bodac stockholders overwhelmingly rejected a \$610-million offer to merge with International Paper, freeing the oil and timber firm to start an offer from Weyerhaeuser. International Paper had offered tax-free stock for the merger, and Weyerhaeuser offered \$695 million in cash. As part of the deal, Weyerhaeuser would lease Bodac's mineral rights to Mobil Oil.

Tiger International says that a merger agreement between it and Seaboard World Airlines was approved by the Federal Aviation Board and President Carter.

Simpsons shareholders have approved the planned merger between Hudson's Bay and Simpsons. Hudson's Bay says that dissenting shareholders of Simpsons will be offered \$3.36 per share or one Hudson's Bay share for each eight Simpsons shares.

Amdahl says that it has introduced two new computer products: the 470V-7A, a mid-range addition to the 470 series of high performance computers, and the 470 accelerator, a product designed to provide users of 470V-5, 470V-5-11 and 470V-7A computers with additional performance when needed. Amdahl said first shipments of the 470V-7A are scheduled for next month.

Isuzu Motors and a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Motors have established a joint company in the Philippines to manufacture vehicles and parts for marketing there, Isuzu said. The firm, General Motors Philippines, will begin operations in the middle of this month. It will be 60-percent owned by the GM subsidiary. General Motors Overseas Distribution, while Isuzu will take the remaining 40 percent.

## Merger Up; Gold Drops .25-Ounce

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The gold price today closed \$8.25 an ounce lower from yesterday at \$180.50, although a late rally added 10 cents to the closing quote.

After yesterday's decline, the gold price started a renewed strength and rose against major currencies in European foreign exchange markets. The dollar was also advanced, but its value was still as operators sought other currencies, mainly the pound, but it was buoyant because of market rumors that the discount rate would be raised.

London, the late gold quote was \$290.00-290.50, bid and up from \$287.75 at the opening down from \$290.00 at the fixing and \$298.50 late.

There was no specific news to account for the pound's gain of more U.S. cents. Dealers said that, concentrated profit-taking yesterday and early today, there was a surge of buying interest, fundamentals that pushed it up earlier still held and are coming in from all one dealer said.

The pound ended at \$2.2707, up from \$2.2602 late yesterday. The pound's gain was particularly notable in view of the fact that the pound's value had been under pressure to be out of markets into and yen. "This seems to be a bid for this month," he said.

The dollar fell to 1.8285 from 1.8325 late yesterday, and to 216.05 yen from 216.50 yen late yesterday. The dollar also was at a Swiss franc, down from 1.5000 to 1.4950 late yesterday. The Swiss franc was closed to a national holiday, and said that, as is usual on the market in the Swiss, was thin leaving the rate more subject to fluctuations.

## Belgium in Pact With Companies Oil Supplies

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (AP)—Belgian government and the oil companies today agreed to a five-year agreement to require oil companies to supply oil at established but let them apply a "crisis" in times of soaring spot costs. Economics Minister Willy Claes said that the companies, including all Belgian firms and conglomerates with affiliates in Belgium, had pledged to "regular supplies to Belgium and the distribution of oil without distinction and not to discriminate against Belgium in favor of other countries."

Mr. Claes said the government would do all in its power to the companies access to petroleum on the world market. He said that this was a "serious financial difficulty because of an overextension of credit."

## CIA Reports Show Soviet Bank Losses

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—"Considerable losses" by Soviet banks operating outside the Soviet Union led to a Moscow directive in 1977 ordering the institutions to curtail drastically their commercial banking activities, a report by the CIA says.

A major cause of that decision, the CIA said, was a severe financial problem at the Singapore branch of London-based Moscow Narodny Bank. Although some light has been shed on the Soviet bank's operations already, the problem at the Singapore branch was much worse and began much earlier than the Russians previously stated.

Those assessments and other details are in a series of documents prepared by the CIA between 1972 and 1977 that provide a rare glimpse into the secretive world of Soviet banking.

Moscow Narodny Bank, owned by a group of Soviet banks and registered in Britain, was set up in 1919 to finance East-West trade but has ventured into all kinds of banking activities. It has two branches, one in Beirut and one in Singapore.

When the Singapore branch opened in March, 1972, a CIA report said, Singapore bankers described the Russians "as acting more boisterous than the widest Americans, complete with loud clothes and manners. While providing some amusement, these actions weren't endearing them to the Oriental banking community."

While the CIA expected the Moscow Narodny Singapore branch to operate in a "thoroughly capitalistic" manner as its London parent, it also quoted a source as saying that the bank would be "the funding mechanism for intelligence operations in Hong Kong and Indonesia."

Banking sources as well as the CIA said that the bank's "primary asset" was its local operating manager, P.K. Teo, a banker with an "excellent reputation" and "excellent credentials." But in a June, 1973, intelligence report, the CIA was saying that the bank was in "serious financial difficulties because of an overextension of credit."

## Turkey Deficit Falls In First Half of 1979

ANKARA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Turkey's balance-of-payments deficit in the first six months narrowed to \$125 million from \$898 million in the like period of 1978, the Commerce Ministry said today.

The narrowing of the deficit resulted mainly from record levels of remittances by Turkish workers abroad. Despite rising petroleum prices, Turkey held import growth to 7 percent in the first half to \$2.4 billion while exports rose 22 percent to \$1.18 billion. Turkey also said it will resume foreign exchange transfers for imports which were halted in early 1977 due to a chronic lack of hard currency.

## Saudi Bank Greatly Raises Money Market Activities

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Saudi International Bank, which is 50-percent owned by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, has increased greatly its activity in the international money markets in the six months ended June, the bank's balance sheet shows.

The London-based bank increased its balance sheet total by 24.4 percent to \$606.5 million from \$487.7 million. In the same period, it raised its shareholders' equity by 47.4 percent to \$40.9 million from \$27.76 pounds through the issuing of shares.

Edgar Felton, chief executive officer, said that earnings in the first six months were well ahead of the period last year despite adverse currency translation effects due to the rise of sterling.

Aside from SAMA, Saudi International Bank is 20-percent owned by J.P. Morgan Overseas Capital and seven other banks with holdings of 5 percent or less.

## Confidence Index Declines in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The U.S. Conference Board reported today that its index of consumer confidence fell again last month. The index fell 0.5 points to 88.7 in July from 89.2 in June.

The index (base 1969-70) stood at 66.7 last month, down 10 points from June. The index of buying plans dropped to 88.3 in July from 89.6 in June, reflecting cutbacks in plans to buy automobiles and major appliances.

Fabian Linden, director of consumer economics at the board, said that he regarded the prolonged drop of the confidence index as "a clear sign of recession, based on the survey's past record of forecasting major turns in the economy."

## U.K.'s MCAs Dropped

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—British monetary compensatory amounts, subsidies on food imports, will be abolished for all products from Monday, the Common Market Commission said today.

## Company Reports

Steel Co. of Canada		1979	1978
Revenue	535.5	488.8	
Profits	45.2	34.9	
Per share	1.68	1.30	
Coca-Cola		1979	1978
Revenue	1,040	900.1	
Profits	75.9	58.3	
Per share	2.79	2.14	
CT-Honeywell Bull		1979	1978
Revenue	2,230	1,850	
Profits	39.6	71.8	
Bridgeport Tire		1979	1978
Revenue	203,600	177,880	
Profits	12,710	6,570	
American Standard		1979	1978
Revenue	613.00	544.4	
Profits	33.60	30.00	
Per share	2.44	2.14	

## General Dynamics

Revenue: 1,920  
Profits: 47.8  
Per share: 1.77

Revenue: 1,910  
Profits: 77.3  
Per share: 2.85

## General Public Utilities

Revenue: 335.4  
Profits: 19.93  
Per share: 0.33

Revenue: 335.4  
Profits: 19.93  
Per share: 0.33

## General Dynamics

Revenue: 1,920  
Profits: 47.8  
Per share: 1.77

Revenue: 1,910  
Profits: 77.3  
Per share: 2.85

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD  
**EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION**  
August 2 to August 5 from 7 p.m.  
HOTEL DE PARIS MONTE-CARLO



(Continued on Page 9)

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus. Neither the Attorney General of the State of New York nor the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey nor the Bureau of Securities of the State of New Jersey has passed on or endorsed the merits of this offering. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

**NEW ISSUE**

July 24, 1979

## 3,900,000 Shares

...and the

# RELATIVE

**PAGE 13**

# K PLACE.

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**Common Stock**  
(par value \$4m)

*(continued)*

Bally's Park Place, Inc. (the "Company"), a subsidiary of Bally Manufacturing Corporation ("Bally"), is offering to holders of Bally common stock 3,900,000 shares (the "Shares") of Common Stock of the Company for subscription at the Subscription Price set forth below. Bally stockholders will be entitled to purchase (i) one Share for each seven shares of Bally common stock held of record at the close of business on August 10, 1979, and (ii) subject to allotment, for each Share subscribed, one additional Share offered hereby but not subscribed for by other Bally stockholders.

The right of Bally stockholders to acquire Shares is not transferable. This subscription offer expires at 5:00 p.m. Chicago time, on August 27, 1979.

**Subscription Price \$15 Per Share**

The undersigned are acting as managers of this offer. As soon as practicable after August 10, 1979, Prospectuses will be mailed by the Company to stockholders entitled to subscribe

**BEAR, STEARNS & CO.**

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	Close	Chg	Prev	
High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	5 Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
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27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	47%	34%	TeaTG	2.64	53	771	26	25%	46	+	+
27%	11%	RAAP	4.56	17.5	21	26%	20%	—	17%	30%	Sinor	31.50	11	11	31%	31%	31%	31%	3											

(Continued on Page 10)

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



**Republic of Indonesia**

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

8¾ per cent Bonds due 1991

*(Redeemable at the option of the holders in 1986)*

**Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.**

**Arab-Malaysian Development Bank Berhad**

## Crédit Lyonnais

**Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.**

**N.V. De Indonesische Overzeese Bank**

**The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.**

**Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.**

Abu Dhabi Investment Company      Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)      Albank Alsaudi Alhoiland  
 Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain Branch)      Al Sandi Banque      American Express Bank International Group  
 Arab African International Bank—Cairo      Arab Bank Ltd. (OBU) Bahrain      Arab Finance Corporation S.A.  
 Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.      The Arab Investment Company S.A.A. (Riyadh)  
 Arab Bank Investment Company Limited      Arab Trust Company K.S.C.  
 Bankers Trust International Limited      Bank of America International Limited  
 Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.—Kuwait Branch      The Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East K.S.C.  
 B.A.L.I. (Middle East) Inc.      Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas      Banque Nationale de Paris  
 Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.—Luxembourg      Bergen Bank      Burgan Bank S.A.K.—Kuwait  
 Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A.      Citicorp International Group  
 Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab      Den norske Creditbank      Euro-Kuwait Investment Co. K.S.C.  
 European Arab Bank (Middle East) E.C.      Euroseas Securities Limited      Financial Group of Kuwait K.S.C.  
 FRAB Bank International      Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG—Vienna      The Gulf Bank KSC—Kuwait  
 Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited      The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.  
 International Finance and Banking Corporation      International Financial Advisers K.S.C.  
 Kleinwort Benson (Middle East) E.C.      Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg      Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.  
 Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
 Kuwait International Finance Co. "KIFCO"  
 Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited      Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)  
 Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
 Merrill Lynch International & Co.      Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited      Morgan Guaranty Pacific Limited  
 The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)      Norse Securities A/S      Orion Bank Limited  
 J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.      Société Générale      Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
 Swiss Bank Corporation (Bahrain Branch)      Uban-Arab Japanese Finance Ltd.  
 United Bank of Kuwait Limited      Wardley Middle East Limited

July, 1979







**MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 1**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 1, 1979 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.b.	Gldr.	RF.com.	Sch.Wf.	Dan.Kr.
Australian	2,010 <sup>a</sup>	4,569	109.78 <sup>a</sup>	47,155 <sup>a</sup>	2,284 <sup>a</sup>		0.809 <sup>a</sup>	121.20 <sup>a</sup>	18.17 <sup>a</sup>
Bowrie (a)	29.27	6.604	168.95 <sup>a</sup>	6,752.5 <sup>a</sup>	326.97 <sup>a</sup>	15,672.5		17.678	34.722
Frankfurt	2,267.5	4,153.5		42,470 <sup>a</sup>	2,141 <sup>a</sup>		0.269	110.55	55.725
London (b)	1,321.7		4,158 <sup>a</sup>	9,658	1,863.12	4,557	0.651	106.08	15.707
Milan		1,040.10	34.23	192.62		408.14	28.019	1.3658	5.40
Sw York (c)			2.26	1,829.25	3,919.5		72.245	1.604	10.84
Paris	4,281.5	9,564	253.77 <sup>a</sup>		1,192 <sup>a</sup>	212.11	14,546.5	257.00	
Zurich				Closed					
FFU	1,304.37	0.61524	2,531.31	5,919.06	1,134.63	2,738.82	40.5031	2,702.51	7.33

The following are dollar values as quoted on the  
 5,209,255 Escudo N.A.; Israeli L. 28 M1. 18,115; Schilling: 13,585; Sw. krona 4,204; Y. 5  
 215,825; N. Korea 1,0395; Fun. mark 3,841; Belgian franc/m. 30,365; Hong Kong S. 5,155  
 Singapore S. 2,175; Canadian \$ 55,285 U.S. dollar

(a) Commercial; (b) Amounts needed to buy one unit; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar  
 except against Sterling; (\*) Unit of 100 (x) Unit of 1,000.

FCU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.  
 S&P: Standard and Poor's, as quoted in New York.

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 1, 1979					
	D-Mark	Sterling	French Franc		
Dollar					
107 16	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	14 1/2 - 14 3/4	11 1/2 - 12		
	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	14 1/2 - 15	12 1/2 - 12 3/4		
	6 7/8 - 7	14 1/2 - 15	12 1/2 - 12 3/4		
	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	14 1/2 - 15	12 1/2 - 12 3/4		
10 13 16	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	14 1/2 - 15	12 1/2 - 12 3/4		

Weekly net asset value

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**

**U.S. \$67.12**  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.**

U.S. \$48.90

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information Pierson Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214 Amsterdam

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(Continued from Back Page)

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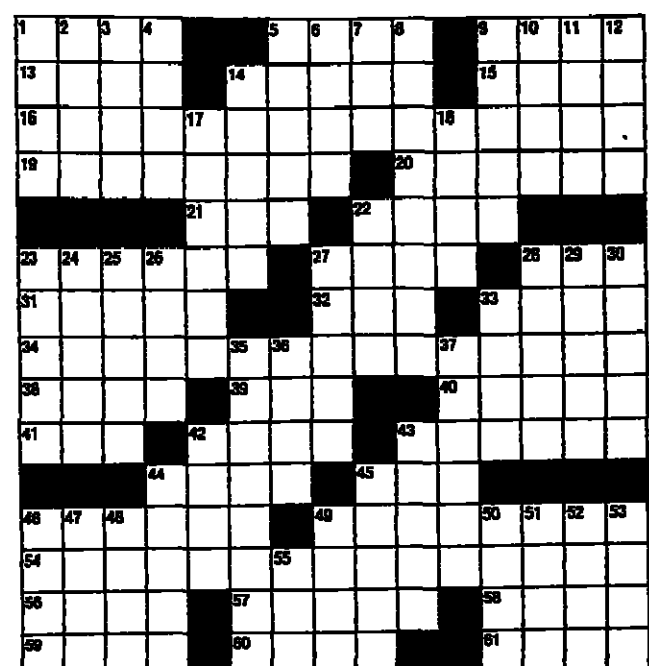
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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Falls back, as a tide  
5 A deck has four  
13 Solo plus one  
14 Bikini, e.g.  
15 Off schedule  
16 Tragic event in 1666  
19 Gets aboard  
20 Stood in line  
21 Ship's course  
22 Whirl  
23 Movie-making chore  
27 Car—  
28 "The greatest"  
31 Enraged  
32 Diving bird  
33 "One small step for..."  
34 Important event in 1775  
39 Anglo-Saxon mental  
39 Señorita's relative  
40 Machine attendant  
41 Fisherman's need  
42 Aga—  
43 Moslem leader  
43 Fiery  
44 Rod's partner  
45 Timetable abbr.  
46 More sprightly

## DOWN

- 49 Estrange  
54 Sanguinary event in 1861 or 1862  
56 Former Met  
57 "I'd walk—  
58 Torn; broken  
58 Office V.I.P.  
59 Ponce de—  
61 Moderate  
23 Mature  
24 Eliminate  
25 Ridicule  
26 Salt tree  
27 Song of Joy  
28 "I'd walk—  
29 Low in the water  
30 Powerless  
31 Not irrigated  
32 Immaterial  
33 Small vessel  
37 Horse, plant or color  
42 over (capsize)  
43 Theologian of day  
44 Confirmation, etc.  
45 Harry's "Veep"  
46 Rhyme scheme  
47 Role in an 1887 opera  
48 St. Ave., etc.  
49 Hairdo  
50 U.S. regulatory org. since 1935  
51 Vicinity  
52 Cluster, as of grass  
53 Duck, in Düsseldorf  
55 Unclose, to Shakespeare  
1 Slight advantage  
2 Word with sun or wind  
3 Vegetable  
4 Morning or evening sight  
5 Expatriate  
6 Tricks  
7 Old times, e.g.  
8 Tortoise, e.g.  
9 Like a pidge  
10 Trot or canter  
11 French infinitive  
12 Bamboo-like  
14 Bring into close cooperation  
17 Suez Canal ship  
18 Finger or finishing follower  
22 Tart

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Rain	MILAN	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Sunny	MOSCOW	22	72	Overcast
ATHENS	32	90	Sunny	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny	MOSCOW	22	72	Overcast
BERGAMO	25	75	Sunny	MUNICH	27	81	Overcast
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	NY NEW YORK	27	80	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Rain	NICE	27	81	Sunny
BUCHAREST	25	75	Misty	OSLO	27	81	Rain
BUDAPEST	25	75	Sunny	PARIS	17	64	Misty
CASABLANCA	30	86	Sunny	PRAGUE	21	70	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Sunny	ROME	24	75	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Sunny	SOFIA	26	79	Overcast
DUBLIN	18	64	Showers	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	21	70	RA
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Sunny
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	84	Cloudy
GENEVA	25	77	Sunny	TUNIS	31	88	Sunny
HELSINKI	18	64	Overcast	VIENNA	24	75	Overcast
HOUSTON	30	86	Sunny	WARSAW	26	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	31	88	Sunny	WASHINGTON	31	88	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Sunny	ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Cloudy				
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	31	88	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 17°  
GAT, Houston and Los Angeles of 20° GAT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

July 31, 1979

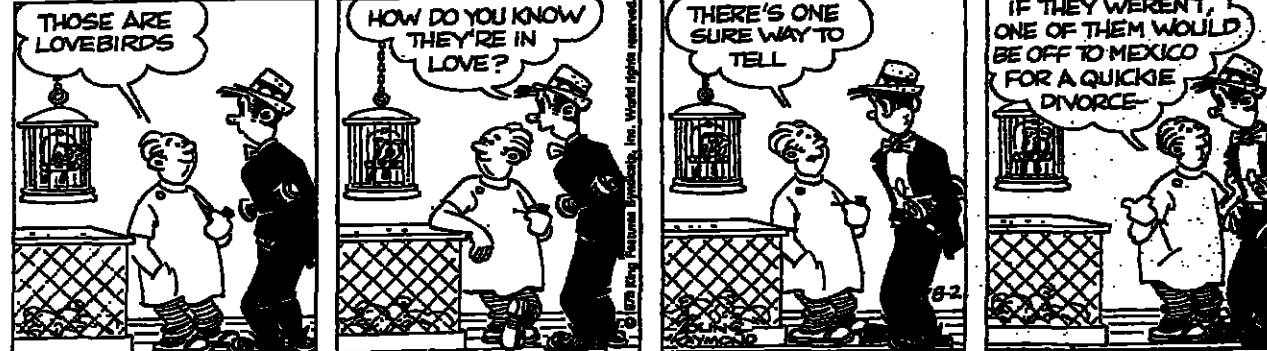
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on home prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (d)—daily, (w)—weekly, (m)—monthly, (q)—quarterly, (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Bondbond	SP 719.85	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 72.92
(d) Bondbond	SP 655.90	(w) Arab Finance F.	\$1,000.00
(d) Bondbond	SP 708.80	(w) Tractor Int. Fd. (AIFP)	\$1.48
(d) Bondbond	SP 708.80	(w) Bondbond - Issue P.	SP 122.40
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETAT & CIE:		(w) Bondbond - Issue P.	SP 122.40
(d) CEF Fund	SP 142.35	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) CEF Fund	SP 142.35	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) CEF Fund	SP 142.35	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (C) Ltd.		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Universal Dollar Fund	\$0.97	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Universal Dollar Fund	\$0.97	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	\$18.94	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	\$18.94	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	\$18.94	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 301.75	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 301.75	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 301.75	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Concentro	DM 19.20	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Concentro	DM 19.20	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Concentro	DM 19.20	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
EARNEX Fd. Box N 164, Wiesbaden, Germany:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Earnex Fd.	\$0.85	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Earnex Fd.	\$0.85	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
FIDELITY Fd. Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$2.84	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$2.84	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$2.84	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
FIDELITY Fd. Box 175, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Sterling A.	\$2.27	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Sterling A.	\$2.27	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Fidelity Sterling A.	\$2.27	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$4.33	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$4.33	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$4.33	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
JARDINE FLEMING:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$69.77	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$69.77	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$69.77	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
LLOYDS BANK INT'L Fd. BOX 488 GENEVA 11:		(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
(d) Lloyds Int'l Income	SP 22.00	(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$1,400.00
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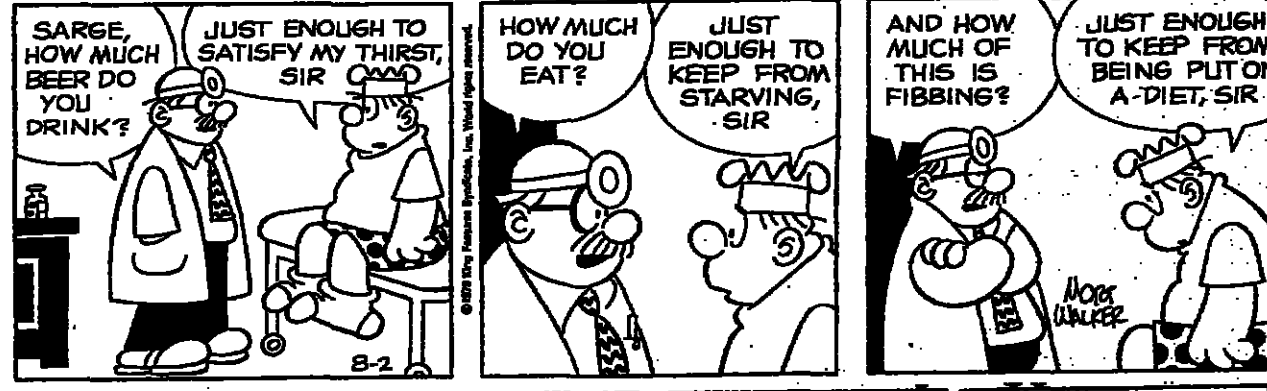
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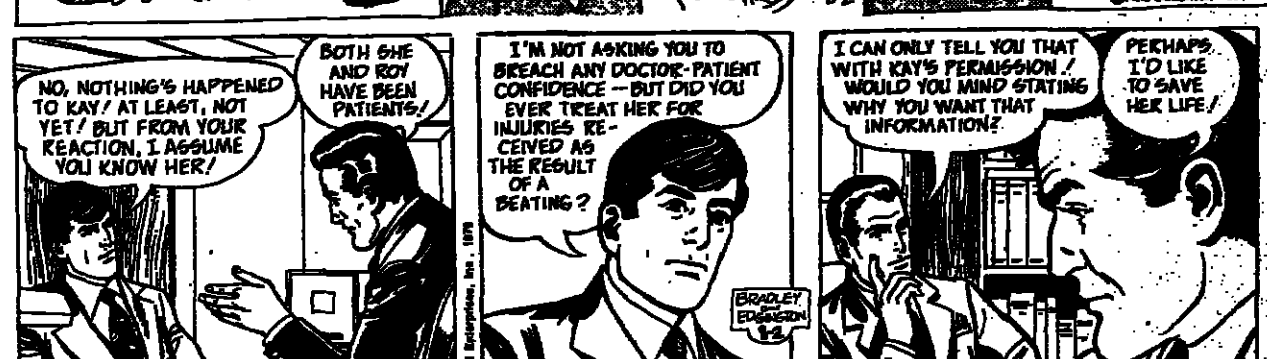
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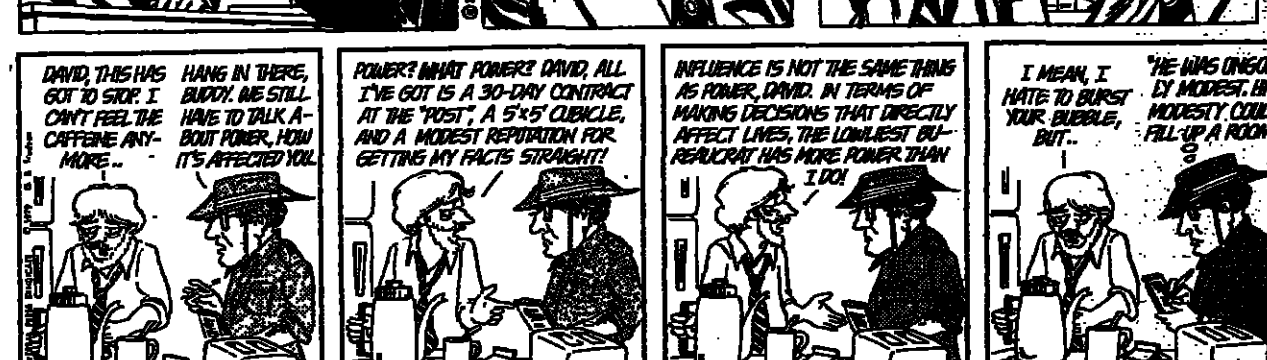
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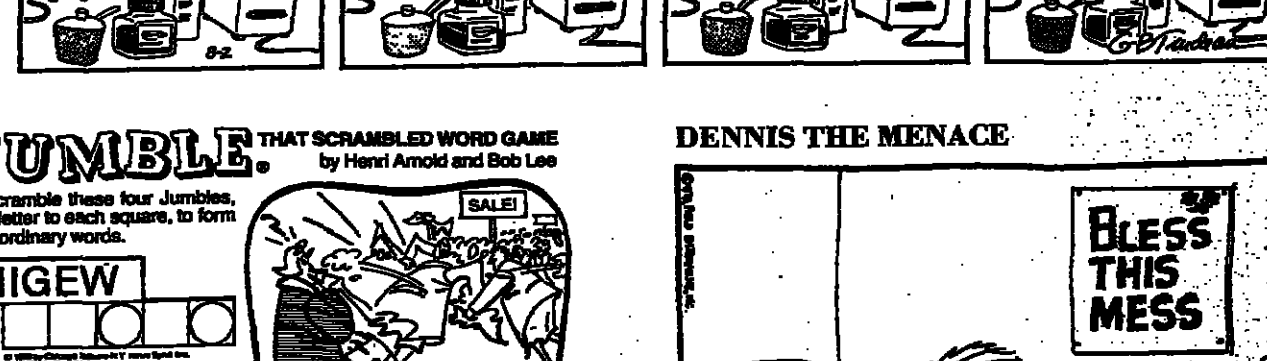
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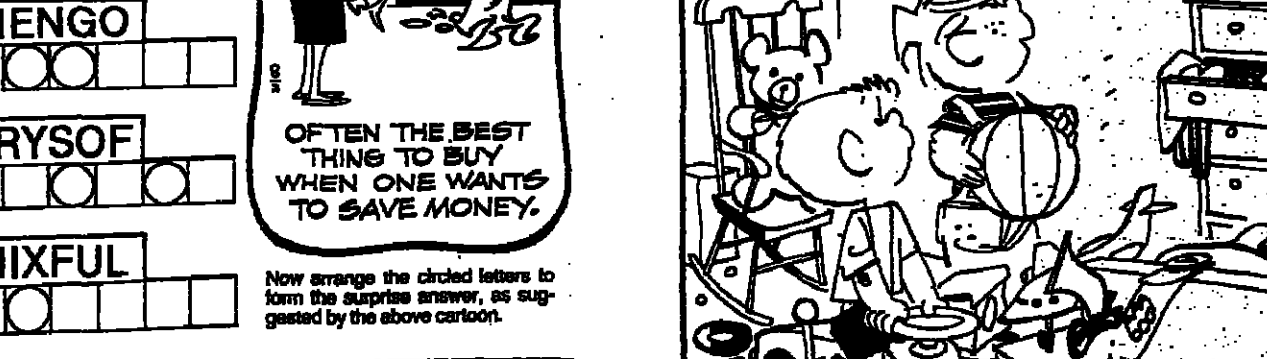
## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## IN THE DITCH

By Buchi Emecheta. Allison and Busby/Southwest Book. 128 pp. \$8.95.

## THE JOYS OF MOTHERHOOD

By Buchi Emecheta. Braziller. 224 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Adrienne Blue

THESE ARE NOT white-man's tales. Nor are they examples of that trendy, profit-making "African" genre, the "African" novel. Buchi Emecheta is a Nigerian, an expatriate who lives in London. In 1971, when her starkly personal stories of urban poverty began to appear in *The New Statesman*, Emecheta was 26—a black woman with five young children, living on welfare. To the dismay of social workers, Emecheta was working on a night-school degree in sociology.

The following year saw publication of "In the Ditch," a "documentary novel." Adapted from the *New Statesman* series, based on a diary Emecheta had kept for years, it depicts life at Pusey, Cat Mansions, a public housing project, where Adah and her cockney neighbors develop a transient sense of community—despite "pink-skinned little boys" who steal milk from the fruit stool.

Listen to an overeducated welfare mother haranguing her children: "You don't want to start going to a dentist before you are old, do you? Look at my teeth. I've never been to a dentist, and they are perfect. You know why? I never had sweets when I was your age." "The burst out laughing." "Nothing," I just wondered whether there were any sweet shops when you were little, in Africa."

The "ditch" of the title is a metaphor for poverty. The book is sad, sonorous, occasionally hilarious, an extraordinary first novel. "The Joys of Motherhood" which transcends its trench, half ironic, is Emecheta's fifth novel. Set in Nigeria mostly before World War II, it tells the story of Nnu Ego, a strong woman, exceedingly set in village ways, who learns to live in Lagos, an ugly and ugly opening. We see her before she opens. "Nnu Ego" is a woman, the Zulu market, with a wide red corrugated iron sheet. Little sharp stones in the footpath pricked her soles as she reached Baddeley Avenue; she felt and at the same time did not feel the pain. This was also true of the pain in her young and unsupported breasts, now filling fast with milk since the birth of her baby boy four weeks before.

A chief's daughter who has been married off unhappily to a peasant. "Jelly of a man," Nnu Ego defines.

## MYKONS

By Muriel Warburton, Coward, McCann &amp; George/Ham. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Dick Roraback

NOTHING is as tragic, and nothing has consequences so devastating, as a mother's denial of love to her child.

Delphine Draper is a bright, undemanding little girl whose reason d'être is a smile from her mother Nicole. Her sister, Amanda, four years younger, is the wanted child; coddled, protected, adored. Delphine's valiant but muddled attempts to come to terms with sister, mother, feckless father and the very concept of love is the basis of this extraordinary first novel.

"Mykons" is not a weepy book nor a preachy one. It is a spare, beautifully written, but matter-of-fact chronicle of modern family life.

Delphine, 15, Amanda, 11, and Nicole are summing on the Oakeside of "Mykons." The story Nicole is doing with a second of love, Delphine, who meant but was worn down by his hedonistic wife, is divorced and writing scripts in California—where else?

Delphine is an updated, female version of Holden Caulfield, full of

curiosity, kindness and tenacity in fun.

Then, in one of literature's far-reaching (and effective) books, we pick up Delphine's

Delivery is late, labor is and Delphine consciously to be born—symbolically, the help of her mother.

Postpartum, Nicole, a self-centered woman, the child was a cancerous "child" that had been from her body. Thereafter, regarded Delphine as the nurse, nurse Helge's ability.

Throughout infancy, I turn her own miniature earth to attract Nicole, heart of a robot but some to reach Nicole.

In time, Nicole "decides" come a "mother" with a that most women of her serve for women. The rest family is shut out.

Delphine, if not Nicole, by the time we join her or

There is her first love, more important is the inevitable of her young, boy, must return to school. He see her again, but Delphine believe him. A sense of of impotence is the legacy.

If there is a flaw in the ac in the final two pages, with Delphine forgives her mother, understands her, understands, at least accepts, No 15-year-old ever, an has ever accepted anything.

Dick Roraback wrote this for the Los Angeles Times. © Los Angeles Times

South Africa was vulnerable. T

South Africa was vulnerable. T

South Africa was vulnerable. T

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## Gullikson Upsets McEnroe As Borg, Connors Advance

LONDON, July 1 (IHT)—In the biggest upset of the Wimbledon tennis championships, John McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, was defeated, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, yesterday by Tim Gullikson, seeded 15th, on the same outside court on which Vitas Gerulaitis, Arthur Ashe and Sue Barker fell earlier in the week.

The loss was a tremendous disappointment for McEnroe, who surprised the Wimbledon crowd two years ago when, at age 18, he defeated Sandy Mayer and Phil Dent before succumbing to Jimmy Connors in the semifinals. Last year, although he lost in the first round at Wimbledon, he reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open.

"It hasn't really hit me yet," he said a few minutes after the fourth round match. "You must give Tim credit. He played a smart match."

At 2-2 in the second set, Gullikson won eight straight games to take that set and go ahead, 4-0, in the third. McEnroe took the next

three games, and down 3-5, served and saved match point. Then, at 4-5, he saved another at deuce. But moments later his backhand shot went into the net and the match was over.

"He just played better than I did," McEnroe said. "The guy beat me down and never let up."

When asked if he was having trouble with his serve, he quipped: "Either that or they're doing a hell of a lot better returning. Every player here has returned well against me."

McEnroe said that he did not know how to prepare in the cold weather, which plagued Wimbledon during most of the first week.

"I haven't been through this enough to know what the right thing to do is," he said, "whether to stretch after a match or what. I just don't know."

### Brother Helps

Gullikson called the victory the biggest of his career, and attributed much of his success to some advice from his twin brother, Tom, a left-hander whom McEnroe defeated on Friday.

"Tom didn't tell me to go out and get revenge," he said. "But we talked. We both thought I should serve more to his forehand because he makes a few more errors off his forehand."

"Looking across the net he seemed unsettled, like there were things on his mind. Everybody laid him a good boy but he really isn't. He's a good player but there are a lot of good players and he's going to get some sometimes."

In the quarterfinals, Gullikson will meet Roscoe Tanner, the No. 5 seed, who defeated Jose-Luis Clerc, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, 6-1.

In other matches, Bjorn Borg needed four sets to eliminate Brian Teacher, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5. He has

### Indians Are Seeking Lemon as Manager

CLEVELAND, July 1 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have received permission from the New York Yankees to negotiate with Bob Lemon for the team's managerial job.

Lemon, a former Indian pitching hero, was replaced by Billy Martin as Yankee manager earlier this month. He is now in the front office.

## Jabouille Captures Grand Prix

ON, France, July 1 (AP)—Jean Jabouille won the Grand Prix here today to become the first Frenchman to win a Formula One racing victory, the first for the Renault team since 1955. He was also the first in modern racing by a turbocharged Renault to win the only turbo in the series.

Jabouille, a Frenchman, drove at a top speed of 118.80 mph for his first victory. He said, "I'm really happy that we won our first race here at the Grand Prix de Pau. In front of our fans, the Ferrari and Ligier this year, it was a real challenge."

Renault's victory was a surprise, as Gilles Villeneuve in a Ferrari was the favorite to win. Villeneuve was fifth today, one minute 11 seconds behind the winner.

Bernard Hillairet, the defending champion in the month-long road race, retained the yellow jersey as the overall leader, with Joop Zoetemelk second, 12 seconds back.

Hillairet won yesterday's stage through the Pyrenees into Pau in a blanket finish and his teammate team was fifth today, with Zoetemelk's "Mercedes" team fourth.

## Hillairet Keeps Bicycle Lead

From Agency Dispatches  
BORDEAUX, July 1 — The Raleigh team today won the fourth stage of the Tour de France cycling race, an 86-kilometer team race against the clock from Capbreve to Bordeaux.

The Libourne team took second place, 22 seconds behind the favored Raleigh team. The Peugeot team was third, one minute 11 seconds behind the winners.

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## McEnroe Wins Cup

DRID, July 1 (UPI)—McEnroe defeated the league champion Real Madrid, 2-0, here yesterday in the Spanish soccer cup. Kempes, the Argentine star, had the two goals.

## Antuofermo Takes Middleweight Title

By Michael Katz  
NTE CARLO, July 1 (NYT)—Antuofermo, an Italian, earned his way to New York to fight Hugo Corro here last night to win the world lightweight championship, the only undisputed title.

Antuofermo, swarming around Corro, rallied in the last five to gain a split decision in an brawl in which there were no downs but plenty of butts, punches and missed punches.

Corro, a 72-year-old cornerman, Freddy Brown.

With Corro holding a commanding lead, Antuofermo was able to change the pace in the later rounds. He began to get the tiring Corro against the ropes. He hit any part of the champion's body he could reach — behind the head, below the belt, in the back.

"My only problem was his head, not his fists," said Corro.

"I didn't do it on purpose," replied Antuofermo. "It's the way I fight."

Antuofermo, who weighed in at 159½ pounds, was in control for the last five rounds, although a couple of overhand rights by Corro, 158½, shook him early in the 14th round.

Antuofermo has now won 44 fights against 3 losses and a draw. He said he might take some time off to have plastic surgery done to prevent him from bleeding around the eyebrows. Corro, who suffered only his third loss against 47 victories and a draw, will presumably be back in the title picture soon. But first he must wait until Hagler gets his long-awaited shot.

Hagler, 160½ pounds, was not as sharp as he can be. The 27-year-old Brockton, Mass., southpaw was unable to find a sparring partner for the week in Europe he spent preparing for this fight against Cabrera, who is one of only two men to have beaten Corro previously.

With Cabrera, 160½ pounds, taking a two-fisted attack highlighted by a number of uppercuts, in the eighth round, the Argentine's corner threw in the towel.

This was Hagler's 19th straight victory, with 17 knockouts in that streak. Over all, his professional won-lost-draw record is 46-2-1.

## IOC, to Bring China In, Asks Changes by Taiwan

By Neil Amdur  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 1 (NYT)—The International Olympic Committee has paved the way for China to participate in the 1980 Winter and Summer Olympic Games.

In a move aimed at pressuring Taiwan into accepting conditions that would allow two separate China entries at Lake Placid, N.Y., and Moscow, the IOC's nine-member executive board recommended Friday that the "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" adopt a different flag and anthem from that currently used by the country in international sports.

The recommendation also confirmed recognition of the Olympic Committee in Peking under the name of "Chinese Olympic Committee," a decision that was immediately endorsed by officials here in the Peking delegation.

### Second Attempt

The Peking group had balked at the IOC's first attempt at creating two Chinas within the Olympic movement during the committee's 81st session last April in Montevideo, Uruguay. Although Friday's announcement still retains the two-China principle, the language clearly implies that Peking is the dominant committee, with Taiwan, once known as the "Republic of China" and a long-time IOC member, now identified only by its largest city.

Monique Berlioux, the IOC director, defended the recommendations of the board and said that the IOC had not given Peking everything it had asked for as a price for rejoining the Olympic movement.

"I don't think this is capitulation," Mrs. Berlioux told reporters after Friday's executive board session with the various Olympic Committees of member nations. "The IOC does not usually capitulate. We discuss and sometimes we compromise."

The compromise was aimed at satisfying China's demands for international recognition while not excluding Taiwan completely from future Olympic participation. It also represented a decision by Lord Killanin, the IOC president, to resolve the China question in a positive manner as the most significant contribution of his term, which will end next summer in Moscow.

### Step Called Positive

"This proposal is a positive one which will help the Chinese athletes on the Mainland and Taiwan to compete in the Winter and Summer Olympics," Tu Ming De, a member of the Peking delegation, said, after leaving the news conference at a local hotel.

Tu said Peking did not consider the IOC's latest recommendation a reaffirmation of the two-China principle. The designation of "Chinese Olympic Committee" for Peking "is very important," he noted. "One is a local body, the other is national."

No Taiwan officials were available for comment. But as pressure continues to mount for resolving the China controversy, Taiwan may be forced to accept conditions that its committee deemed unacceptable during the 1976 Montreal Olympics. At Montreal, the Taiwanese were excluded initially by Canadian officials, under pressure from Peking.

Asked what would happen if Taiwan refused to accept the board's current recommendations, Mrs. Berlioux replied, "Maybe there are other possibilities. I don't think there is a possibility that they should use the anthem and flag of Republic of China. This has been the bone of contention."

At the Montevideo meetings, the IOC gave its executive board a mandate to review all matters pertaining to the names, anthems, flags and constitutions of the committees concerned because Peking and Taiwan had been unable to reach an accommodation.

## 9 Birdies Tie Record in Golf

DEARBORN, Mich., July 1 (UPI)—Judy Rankin equaled a women's pro golf record with nine birdies in a round of 65 to take a five-stroke lead yesterday before the final round of an LPGA tournament here.

Rankin, 34, attempting to return from a year of back trouble, birdied nine holes in a 12-hole stretch that saw her drop from 1-under par and four shots behind the halfway leader, Debbie Austin, to nine strokes below par and a six-shot lead over Austin with four holes to play in the third round.

That stretch of golf equaled the LPGA tour record held by six women, including Rankin herself in a score of 63 she shot during a 1977 tournament at Sarasota, Fla.

Rankin's course-record 65 left her with a three-round total of 208 and a five-shot lead over Austin, whose 1-over par 73 left her at 213.

The second-best round of the day belonged to Amy Alcott, whose 68 gave her a 214 total that was 2-under par.

The LPGA record low score for a tournament round is 62, set by Mickey Wright at Midland, Texas, in 1964.

## Baseball Loses Latin League

MIAMI, July 1 (UPI)—The International League, which collected more bills than baseball fans, closed yesterday, nine weeks short of the end of its planned 130-game season.

The league began this year as an intercontinental project using many former major leaguers from Latin America.

Games pitting Miami against Maracaibo and Santo Domingo against Caracas were the last for the league. Miami was declared champion because it won the first half of the season and was in first place yesterday.

Two of the original six teams — the Panama Banqueros and San Juan Boricuas — folded June 16 under financial pressures.

## Yastrzemski Homer in the Ninth Beats Yankees, 3-2

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI)—Carl Yastrzemski hit a one-out homer in the top of the ninth inning here yesterday to end a 2-2 tie and give the Boston Red Sox a 3-2 victory over the New York Yankees behind Bob Stanley's five-hitter.

The 39-year-old first baseman had three hits, including his 16th homer and a double to lead the Red Sox to their eighth victory in 10 games. Stanley (9-5) struck out two and did not allow a walk in recording his sixth complete game.

Luis Tiant (4-3) pitched his first start against his former teammates, allowed eight hits in taking the loss.

Ortles 2, Blue Jays 0  
In Baltimore, Mike Flanagan pitched a six-hit shutout and Ken Stoltz hit his 17th home run as the Orioles beat Toronto, 2-0, and completed their best month — 23-6 — in the club's 26 years.

Twins 16, White Sox 4  
In Bloomington, Minn., Roy Smalley drove in five runs with a

## Friday Baseball

Pirates' Early Scoring Holds Off the Expos, 6-5  
PITTSBURGH, July 1 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates, who for the past three years have waited until September to chase the front-runner for the National League East championship, took an early first step toward that end Friday night by beating Montreal, 6-5.

The Pirates scored three first-inning runs for starter Bruce Kison on back-to-back home runs by Bill Robinson and Lee Lacy and Tim Lincecum's RBI single.

Phillies 8, Cardinals 7  
Cardinals 7, Phillies 1  
In St. Louis, Tony Scott and Keith Hernandez drove in two runs apiece to lead the Cardinals to a 7-1 victory over Philadelphia and a split of their double-header. In the opener, Greg Luzinski drove in four runs and Mike Schmidt hit his 22d homer to lead the Phils to an 8-7 triumph.

Braves 5, Dodgers 2  
In Los Angeles, Jerry Royster's bases-loaded double in the eighth drove in three runs to lead Rick Mastula (6-5) and the Atlanta Braves over Los Angeles, 6-5.

Astros 4, Padres 1  
In San Diego, Joaquin Andujar pitched a seven-hitter and Rafael Landestoy hit a bases-loaded double in the fourth to lead Houston

single, double and his 14th homer as Minnesota exploded for six runs in the fourth inning and coasted to a 16-4 triumph over Chicago.

Indians 4, Tigers 2  
In Detroit, Jim Norris went four-for-four with a run batted in and Andre Thornton hit a game-winning home run as Cleveland beat Detroit, 4-2.

Angels 8, Royals 5  
In Kansas City, Bobby Grich and Willie Aikens hit home runs and Joe Rudi drove in two runs with a checked-swing single to lead California to an 8-5 victory over Kansas City.

Rangers 4, A's 3  
In Arlington, Texas, Al Oliver's bases-loaded infield single in the ninth lifted Texas to its eighth straight victory, 4-3 over Oakland.

Brewers 8, Mariners 1  
In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas'

two-run homer keyed a five-run first inning, and Paul Molitor and Steve Lenz also homered to power Milwaukee to an 8-1 victory over Seattle.

Expos 5, Pirates 3  
In the National League, in Pittsburgh, two-run homers by Larry Parrish and Rodney Scott and Andre Dawson's bases-empty homer boosted Montreal to a 5-3 victory over the Pirates.

Met 9, Cubs 8  
In Chicago, Joel Youngblood and Lee Mazzilli hit two-run homers and Steve Henderson tripled in two runs in the 11th inning to give New York a 9-8 victory over Chicago.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 4  
In St. Louis, Greg Gross raced home from second when Larry Bowa knocked the ball out of shortstop Garret Tompkins' hands on a double-play attempt in the

10th and Greg Luzinski followed with an RBI single to give Philadelphia a 6-4 victory over the Cardinals.

Reds 2, Giants 0  
In San Francisco, Tom Seaver pitched a two-hitter for his 225th major-league victory, as Cincinnati scored twice in the ninth for a 2-0 victory over San Francisco.

Astros 3, Padres 0  
In San Diego, J.R. Richard shut out the Padres on three hits and struck out six to run his league-leading total to 132 as the streaking Houston Astros scored their 10th victory in 12 games, 3-0 over the Padres.

Braves 7, Dodgers 4  
In Los Angeles, pinch-hitter Charlie Spikes, Glenn Hubbard and Gene Garber singled home runs to break a 4-4 tie in the top of the 10th as Atlanta handed Los Angeles its fifth straight loss, 7-4.

Twins 5, White Sox 2  
In Bloomington, Minn., Roy Smalley hit a two-run homer and two singles to lead Jerry Kosman and the Twins to a 5-2 victory over Chicago.

Angels 6, Royals 5  
In Kansas City, consecutive singles by Don Baylor, Willie Aikens and Brian Downing in the top of the 11th snapped a 5-5 tie and a seven-game California losing streak as the Angels downed the Royals, 6-5.

Rangers 5, A's 3  
In Arlington, Texas, Billy Sample snapped a third-inning tie with a two-run single to lift the Rangers to their seventh straight victory, 5-3 over Oakland.

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Major League Standings

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East

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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East

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